TERMS:

The Principio Published Weekly, for the Principla Association
No. 104 William Street, near John St.
Rev. William Goodell,
Rev. Gro. B. Chenver, D. D. Editors.

J. W. Alden, Publisher. TRRMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed Fifty cents a year in addition for the paper delivered by carrier within Brooklyn or New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Ten cents a line for each insertion, payable in advance. Advertisements amounting to 20 per cent discount.

\$50,00 and upwards, 59
Norices.—All religious and other notices will be harged ten cents a line for each insertion. Letters directed to Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL Editor or Rev. M. B. Williams, must be superscribed with our Post-Office box 4381, or we shall be subjected to

additional postage.
All checks or drafts should be made payable to
"J.W.Alden or order," and all remittances and
business communications directed to

"J. W. Alden, Publisher, Box 4381, New-York."

DESTINY OF THE COLORED RACE IN AMERICA.

Prediction becoming History. Euc-Salve for Colonizationists.

The sentiment of the following, which we copy from a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Pos of July 27, will be no novelty to the readers of The Principla. It comes at a point of time that gives it a peculiar emphasis. The allusion to the New York mob" is appropriate.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN ON SLAVERY. The demonism and inhumanity of the New York mob and the traitor Jeff. Davis's East Tennessee soldiers are so much alike, that it calls to mind the prophetic views of the far-seeing representa-North Carolina of other days, Mr. Me Kay, who was then the father of the House of Representatives. In a conversation he had with a friend, about the year 1846, he lamented the existence of African slavery in this country, not only as an evil and a sin, abstractly considered, but for its deplorable effects on both the black and the white man. He regarded the white race ing into effeminacy and cruelty; and the as rising in the scale of human civilization tion, under the pressure of this monstrous iniquity barbariem, in their dealings with the former. He would give his right arm, he said, if slavery could be abolished instanter in the old north state, and basement which slavery would produce upon the whites of the free states and European countries. The fruits of the stolen labor of four millions of people cannot be enjoyed with impunity by, any part of the world.

Next comes the record of facts showing the work of elevation already in progress. While the mean, degraded "friends, constituents" and political tools of Gov. Seymour were doing their beastly and fiendish work of robbery, plunder, and murder, in New York, against peaceful and loyal plored people, and against the government and the country, see what the colored soldiers were doing in support of both.

Let the tradacers of the colored people of America read this! On what page of our Nation's history is there to be found the record of a more glorious self-sacrifice, in the cause of freedom?

Under Fire at Fort Wagn

Pour Royal, July 24, 1863.

Fresh honors crown the colored troops. So ally had their character for brayery and reliance

hinks himself unable to sleep in that fort to

From General Strong himself, as he lay in the cep for three rights, no food since morning, Under cover and had marches several miles." darkness they stormed the fort, facing a stream fire faltering not till the ranks were broken by et my expectations," said the General, "for em were killed, wounded or captured

THE SUPPORT OF THE COLORED REGIMENT. The Sixth Connecticut, who had honored themnent went in seven hundred strong, and brought eventeen officers, only three came out unburt. The number of killed I have not learned. About would quash all their love of freedom and sol-

oring, and silence the boasts of their friends.

d. On the second day a very large proportion darae they were very painful. Some lay with hattered legsor arms, or both; others with limbs mputated. Rebel bullets, grape, shells and bayo-

If out of it and home, how many would enlist again? With brightened faces and some raising of even wounded arms or hands, all said, "Oh yes, yes." Some sang out, "Oh, never give it up, till the last rebel be dead," or "the last brother breaks his chains," or, "if all our people get their freedom, we can afford to die." Frank Myers, from Ohio, whose arm was badly

shattered by a shell, said "Oh I thank God so much for the privilege; I went in to live or die He stood right under the unlifted sword of their brave Colonel Shaw, on the very top of the parapet, as he cried, "rush on, rush of boys!" and then suddenly fell, quickly followed by Myers himself.

so man can pass among the sufferers, so patient, so cheerful, hear them express their desire for a speedy recovery, first and only, that they may (the almost universal expression) "try it over again;" also, their firm conviction that they are soldiers for Jesus, to help on his war of freedom for all the oppressed, and not be inspired with deepest abborrence of slavery and unquenchable desire for the freedom of their race. I have seen the field; as soldiers, in camp, on the battle field; but never so much in all these relations that is so truly manly, heroic and sublime as exhibited the furnace fires of war.

The sympathy and kind attentions of the colored people are unmeasured. Yesterday Peter, from a plantation seven miles distant, called on Gene-Saxton, said: "Gineral, I bro't load of corn from ou' people for de sogers in de hospital. Some gives two ears, some four and some more, as dey be able. May de poor wounded sogers have it?" "Yes, yes; I thank them for it," said the General. Men, women and children by the hundred have turned ministering angels to theirs. If such as Dr. Wright shall not swing, or suffering benefactors, as the baskets of corn, figs, benefactors, as the baskets of corn, f

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV.---NO.18.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

numberless other tokens of sympathy clearly lt cannot, however, be doubted that "Uncle Sam" | got a Fifth West India Regiment, so that we are evince. | waters, to burn, sink, and destroy the vessels emergence. Next look at the Colored Convention in Pough-

keepsie, the doings of which were published in our last. When has there been held, in this coun try, a Convention of Citizens, in which the senti ments of loyalty, patriotism and enthusiastic devotion to the sacred cause of humanity and freedom found more earnest and eloquent utterance? What a remarkable coincidence! The treason

able riots of white men in New York -- the herois bravery of colored troops in Charleston-the patriotic Convention of Colored citizens in Poughkeepsie--all occurring in the same week! What striking contrasts are presented here! And all of them in favor of the colored man. Our copper heads are howling about "negro equality" and complaining of attempts to raise the negro to a level with the whites! The real question is whether anything can be done to elevate the characters of the white pro-slavery demagogues and their insane dupes, whose treasonable conduct has disgraced the state, and has placed them at the very lowest point of degradation, in the eyes of all intelligent and virtuous citizens.

OUR NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

NORFOLK, VA., July 23, 1863. Dear Publisher : - After four hour's hard work two races would exchange places, when the blacks would show themselves to be the true Christians hundred scholars to superintend, teach, what time I could get (which is but little), singing, and other general exercises, to direct, entirely, I think you would readily feel that I am in no mood a stop be put to the decadence of the whites. Mr. either of body or mind, to write for the Principia especially at this three o'clock p. m., with the thermometer clear up to hot, any how. But feeling a little better, after partaking of some refreshments, prepared by Miss Gleason, of your City, our new and efficient housekeeper.) and taking a short but refreshing snooze, since, I conclude

join, once more, the "Pil-try Society." Beginning where my last left off, which refer red to the impressing of many of our colored men into the Government service, I take pleasure in stating that there is evidence, that what seemed harsh and precipitous, on the part of the Government, was simply unauthorized and abominable action, on the part of negro-hating under-officers and soldiers, who are ever too ready, with some THE SUBLIMITY OF CHRISTIAN HE- honorable exceptions, to abuse and outrage colored men and women. In this instance, they have so far overdone the matter, as to cause great dissatisfaction among their superiors, leading to such investigations, as, without doubt, will result to the good of the colored people, who, it must be acknowledged, are fast coming up, in the scale of

I gave you some account of my experience with Mrs. Rev. Dr. Jones, who refused information required of her, in reference to colored persons in her family, in answer to General Dix's order for a census of all colored persons, bond, Fort Wagner the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts were free, or "contraband" in this, (then) his "Departallowed to lead our veteran troops, nor did they ment." Mrs. Jones found, after all, that she must to their honor be it said) refuse either the lead do something quite distasteful to her, and the On forming them into line, General Strong, who had, by his soldierly and kind bearing toward obliged to appear before our efficient Provostthem, secured their confidence, raising his sten-torian voice, cried out, "Is there a man here who there to listen to the witnesses to her rebellious night? The earth rang with the thunder of their conduct and unladylike demeanor towards your Turning to the color-bearer, he said: "Is correspondent and his "soldier associate" and there any man to take his place if this brave color- guard, Mr. Francisco, of the 148th New York. She also had a fine opportunity of developing eniping, and almost yelling, all through the en-instance ranks, came the response, "Yes! Yes! "herself, in the presence of many soldiers and citizens, who were present as spectators, and she did it up faithfully. Secesh showed itself, from the From General Strong Binsell, as he lay in the espital four days afterward, suffering from his chartly wound, I learned that these men had "had there, would have been sufficient to satisfy any one what she would do, only give her an opportunity. The Marshal evidently left her to herself, not checking her, at all, when impudently shot and shell, and in all these severe tests, which | denying testimony given under oath, and herself ald have tried even veteran troops, they fully without the restraints of an oath, as the Marshal saw no occasion to ask for or admit rebutting tesa the walls of the fort. No man broke till fired timony. The Rev. Doctor, like a good faithful husband (and possibly better-balf) did what he could to help her out of trouble, but no arguments were made use of, which, in the least, tended to lives at Jacksonville co-operating with colored move the determination and good judgment of coops, supported the Fifty-fourth in the assault. the Marshal, which was to make a public examereral of the officers lying in the hospital conple of her would-be ladyship. After a reprimand, such as was most scorching and withering, not d only three hundred and sixty sound men, Of only to her, but also for the Reverend husband, she was allowed to pass to her home, to reflect upon the wisdom (or otherwise) of her course. we hundred are now lying in our hospitals. would not stand fire, but had finally yielded in backs" with which to pay a moderate (adapted layer, still contended that ghastly wounds and to the times) amount of "sweat money" into "Unafferings, with slaughter and death of comrades, cle Sam's" Treasury, for which they were, by the kindness of the Major, allowed three days time, in

the wherewithal was coming from, and the Docassed through nearly all the wards of the hospi- tor said he had a large and expensive family to support, and his (formerly large and aristocratic) church and society was now very much depressed I wonder if the Doctor does not often think, now, of the Marshal's words to him, on the occasion sets have made sad havoc. Standing amidst a in answer to his pleadings that some allowance large number, I said, "Well, boys, this was not a ought to be made for his wife and other citizens, ings in respect, for instance, of their colored

alone are responsible."

but will never forget it. The leading matter of interest, at the present time, is another case of 'rebel outdaughters, at home, and two sons, holding prominent commissions in the rebel army, who deliber-Sanborn, who was, at the moment, in command

of hemp to the proud, haughty Southron.

mind, father, the nasty Yankees won't dare do abroad, gentlemen, and we of the army do not

The funeral ceremonies, on the occasion of the and colored. The company of colored soldiers, is apt to be sense in another. with which the deceased was connected, at the time of his death, held a prominent position in the procession, while all the ceremonies were under the direction of A. A. G. Libenaw and Provost-Marshal Bovey. In accordance with orders previously given from the Marshal, all places of ousiness were closed, for the time, and secesh had to toll the bells of the city. It was a most impressive scene, never to be forgotten by secesh

Our Sabbath schools (now three in number) promise much good. The attendance, at the one n the Methodist church, averages full five hundred and fifty, the whole number being about seven hundred. The Infant Class, which is in charge of Miss Pitts, now numbers one hundred and thirty. We have now a weekly meeting of the teachers, in this school, in which the colored ul to God for such a blessing, so unexpected to them, two years ago. At one of our meetings, ten or twelve of the male teachers took occasion to speak from the fullness of their hearts, of the wonder-working power and goodness of God, in sending to them Sabbath and day school teachers, of their appreciation of their labors of love, among hem, of the advantages of a proper knowledge them as beasts and property, as they did. Many tears witnessed to the deep feeling which prevailwants are many, and for everything used in or the end. about a bouse, or for children. Let there be a full supply sent them. Among other things,

will send immediately? Where is that furniture, bed, bedding, &c., &c., "CONTRABAND ?"

Puzzles----Misrepresentations----Dis-

An English Abolitionist is sorely puzzled in his reflections on what he hears from America, by a conviction of the uncertainty of all he is told. He knows there is a profound machinery at work, for falsifying everything that can be falsified, and misrepresenting everything that is capable of misrepresentation. It is no more than the natural nsequence, where such keen and lively interests are at work in support of Slavery, as both in America and England. It is difficult to form, or at all events to utter, an opinion, for fear of falling into some snare of the enemy, and being made assistant to his plans. And yet it is impossible to hinder those who feel acutely, from giving some

The impression made on foreigners, is that with exception of the true-hearted Abolitionists, everything is rotten. European friends do not feel sure that if a corporal is directed to post or relieve a sentry, he will not do it in some way of his own. asmuch as the Secesh said she did not know where and guided by motives distinct from the yulgar acceptation of a corporal's duty. But the comforttable possibility comes in to console ;--perhaps it is not true. We see things through a glass darkly, and what is worse, through a glass coloured by all that fraud and bad passions can invent.

Thus when an English mess-room sits in friend

ly conclave over a report of American proceed-

part of the programme, was it?" "Oh, yes, indeed, we expected to take all that comes," said some. Others said, "Thank God, we went in, to all sensitive," &c. "Dr. Jones, I want you and all sensitive," &c. "Dr. Jones, I want you and an early stage of the proceedings, "But perhaps all sensitive," &c. "Dr. Jones, I want you and an early stage of the proceedings, "But perhaps the citizens of Norfolk to understand that all it is not true." And a grey-headed Major will this you have brought upon yourselves, and you not be long in supporting the youthful aspirant's opinion with the weight of his experience and Mrs. Jones may not profit by her experience, years. "Two things it is certain a man fit to command a company would never do, unless under the influence of the enemy's money or pressure equivalent. And those, so far as we sitting in the bursting," carried a step (only) farther than calm enjoyment of port and sherry can presume Mrs. Jones' was-that of Dr. Wright, a prominent to think what we should do as honest soldiers and wealthy "nabob," with a family of grown-up upright men if we changed it on the spur of the moment for war's alarms,-would be to throw away his colored recruits without support, -or ately stepped from a store, on to the sidewalk, in after he had exposed them to loss and great Main St., in broad daylight, and shot down Lieut. cruelties from the enemy, employ them in anything having the appearance of vengeful or reof a company of colored soldiers, which is to com- taliatory proceedings. What do you say, Ensign? pose a part of Col. Birney's command. Nothing | would not this be the notion of that head of yours. could have been more bold, daring, and morder- which I dare say will be a good officer's by the ous. It was with difficulty that the colored sol- time it has got a little higher in the Army List? diers were kept, by citizens, from cutting him to Do not you see, there are enemies looking out pieces on the spot, and also some white soldiers both there and here, who would give half they and officers who were near by, showed a readiness possess, to any man who would do either? What to have dealt out summary punishment upon the could have a more direct tendency to discourage 'monster," without a moment's delay. The trial colored men from entering the army, and white is by a special military commission, and it is be- officers from leading them, than the idea they lieved that a halter will soon put Dr. Wright in were to be sacrificed for the mere purpose of the right place for him, and such like, of whom showing they would throw themselves away when there are many. Such as he and Mrs. Dr. bid? And how could a man better earn his mon-Jones are only representatives of a large class ey if he were paid for it, than by employing the

is in earnest, and all here expect good results interested in the success of black troops, and I from this bold demonstration, and the application dare say, gentlemen, many of you would have no objection to a step in it. But they will be con-As indicating the satanic spirit of some of these demned fools that play into the hands of the three young, would-be Southern ladies, I would men- hundred thousand owners of plantations in the tion that one of the daughters of Dr. Wright, who South, who cry that they are to be exterminated followed him to the office of the Provost-Marshal, with their families; of which they are in just as at the time of his examination, and witnessed his much danger as the three hundred thousand landdeparture to the jail, where he was to have a ball owners in England of being exterminated by the and chain, as his portion, said to him, "Never removal of the Corn Laws. There are tricks

like tricks." It is thus that an elderly member of the church burial of the murdered Lieutenant, were attended | militant, would lay down the law for the benefit by thousands of citizens and soldiers, both white of his juniors. And what is sense in country.

The Negro question

It appears to be in a course of being found out America, that the solution of the contest depends upon the Negro question. It has taken much time, and oceans of blood, to arrive at the verity; but the truth is coming or come.

There might have been hope that the history of Napoleon, and the changes he introduced into the art of war in Europe, would have led to an earlier discovery. But everything must wait its

Inspection of previous European wars will show that the system, to a great extent, consisted in looking out for the place where your enemy was strongest,-the place where ten thousand men behind stone walls could battle with advantage against fifty thousand,-and there expending people take a deep interest, and seem very grate- your country's blood at a horrible discount. If you conquered, all the post-horns in Europe were sent to sound "Victoria!" But how if you did not? Then hurry-skurry retreat; men tumbling over one another for fear; and all the accompaniments which may be found in modern re-

hearsals of the same. At last came a little man, a sub-lieutenant of artillery, with a little cocked hat which he wore of the Bible, that they did not wonder that their till the day of his death, and he said to wonderformer masters kept them in ignorance, and held ing Europe: "Why do you insist on taking the cat out of a bee hive? And why do you particularly demand there shall be a bee-hive, and unless ed on the occasion, and our hearts were made she is in her bee-hive you will not attack her? Is glad and encouraged, by these renewed expres. war a game for dunces to gamble on? It may sions toward us. But, good as many of these be glorious sport, but it is not the way to win. men and women are, and useful as they make If you want to establish your nation's superiority, hemselves to us, ve sigh for many young men attack the cat where she shall have no bee-hive. and women, christian soldiers, now in Northern Apply your wits to see if there is not some speci-Sabbath schools and Bible classes, to act as teach- ally sore point to which you can direct your aters. Teachers we do need. Our work is great. tack. If half your enemy's population is on your Hundreds, and thousands even, could now be adside from political feeling, go as straight to his The men who planned it, its secret instigators, ded to our Sabbath schools; but what can we do capital as you can. Above all things do not invite are not yet detected. If any languor or remiss-The Colored froops in Charleston Har- humanity; the continuous efforts, on the part of for them? Who shall teach them? Oh! that him to put the best of his regular forces into demany, to put them down, as in this case, tending I could make Northern Christians understand the feusible positions, and there go and battle with pagnitude and importance of this work! Well, him at a disadvantage of ten to one. This might God will, in His own time, bring it about. But do very well when war was a game for lucky have another outbreak, more carefully planned, ean our Northern churches afford not to engage commanders to win stars and crosses ; but it will in this work, now? Do they not need, for their not do when plain citizens of the National Guard own sakes, to send off their best talent, as work. are asking whether the enemy is to sleep in their ers in these "viseyards?" Let them answer these beds. We must make war like men of sense; we bands of prowlers who now roam our streets. questions for themselves. Our friends, Misses cannot afford to play the fool." And so he went It is even confidently said that the present riot Patton and Doxie, have their Orphan Asylum un- for conquering and to conquer, till by continually der way, and "the children are gathering." Their playing double or quits, he came to a downfall in

> control of affairs in America, never heard of all Miss Doxie says to me. "Ask somebody to send this. It was not in their line. Their line might with the direction of nations, than the men of old time whose "talk was of bullocks" They were set to be sea-captains without being bred to the they knew how. But that does not make the evil FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPOND- 1c.

> > Where facts are a fortnight in advance of knowulating. The people of the districts invaded by the rebels, turn out very slowly. Why should they do otherwise? They have not hope. They know there is no reasonable prospect for present success, and it is better to wait till next year's apple-harvest brings a change of men, or their anifest incompetence produces what in Europe is called a Revolution and under the pressure of cessity some man with the public confidence at his back starts up to save a nation in defiance of rules. Meanwhile the grave citizens of Pennsylvania will have pleasant time with the Southern men who rejoice in uniting the characters of father and grandfather. They will probably have to give up their daughter's bed-chamber to some of these family conveniences. But this is only a natural consequence of having a government which plays the enemy's game. Verily Moab and Ammon are upon them; and they must endure till they see a deliverer.

The hopes of English slave-dealers run high. Do they see themselves raising young Moabs out of the daughters of the Working Classes? The Working Classes shall be marked too with their employer's name with a hot iron, if they like. It is only ensuring the continuance of the endearing connexion between the working man and his employer, which we are told "the all but universal sympathies of the British people" are in action to

The English friends of Slavery are playing a high game. A great burst in favor of the unenfranchised classes if they lose. War with America which will be as pleasant as the other the contrary, if they win. This is the state of the board. It is for lookers-on to choose their side.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON,

THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE GREAT REBELLION. The conviction that the disorders which have

made this city, for more than three days, a scene of tumult, assassination, and robbery, was no sud-den outbreak of discontent, but a regular conspiracy, a branch of the rebellion, and the work of those who hold communication with the rebels, gains strength, every day. The disclosures made in the case of the men recently apprehended, at Philadelphia, on a charge of treason, show how perfectly easy it has been for the accomplices of treason, in New York, to act in concert with the leaders of the rebellion at the South. From the testimony given, in that case, it appeared that there was a set of men in this very city, who were engaged in leisurely fitting out two vessels, one to carry contraband goods and a rebel mail to Vir-ginia, and the other destined to cruise as a rebel privateer, and prey on the commerce of the country. The ingenuity of the detective police enabled them to discover the plot, in season, and to seize the vessels when nearly ready to pro-ceed to sea, with the evidences of their guilty er-rand in their holds and on their decks. It is well worthy of note, that among the letters found on board, addressed to persons in Virginia, was one from the very fellow, Andrews, who figures as a leader of the mob, in this city. The truth is, that Jones are only representatives of a large class of here, who walk the streets defiantly, and wait colored troops in anything to play into hands of the rebellion has its agents everywhere, among those who represent them as organized for purus, and there is no reason to suppose that those

The scheme of separating New York from the

rest of the State, and making it what they call "a free port," that is to say, a mart for the rebel States—a port in which their privateers may se-curely lie, and to which they may bring the plunat the beginning of the present war. The project has slept till now, but it has slept, merely, and the fomenters of this bloody riot have revived it. They seized the occasion when the metropolis was deprived of the greater number of the natural defenders of its interests, its honor, and its quiet, when so many thousands of its gallant and vigor-ous young men, who would willingly have shed their blood, rather than allow the city to be involved in this disgrace, were absent, fighting the battles of their country. Relying on the want of support, in which the local authorities would find themselves the constitutions. themselves, the conspirators sought to throw the whole civil order of the city into confusion, and introduce, as they almost succeeded in doing, a state of complete anarchy. Out of this anarchy there is very little doubt that these dreamers hoped to erect a revolutionary government. If those who administer the laws could be driven from the city, we should see, emerging from the places in which they have hitherto skulked, the real authors of this agitation, the men who hired the felons engaged in it, and taught them how to act, and guided all their movements in secret— we should see these men, at the head of the new government, with their followers, strutting in epaulettes, transformed into Generals and Provost-marshals, ruling the city by the same means of terror which have been adopted in the seceding States.

We may mention here, as an indication of the nature of this conspiracy, that a distinguished and sagacious member of the democratic party, on terms of friendly intimacy with many who stand in an equivocal relation to the present tumults, called, yesterday, at this office, to inform us that we did not understand the character of the present disorders; that they had a firmer basis and a more fixed object than we imagined; that those who instigated them were determined to effect their purpose, at any hazard, and that our wisest course would be not to exasperate them by too resolute an opposition. We cannot suppose that such a counsel would have been given, if its author had not known that there were men concerned in it who did not allow themselves to be seen, as its instigators, and who had taken their measures beforehand, with the greatest deliberation.
Our readers will rightly infer that this information, kindly as it was given, made no difference n the course we had marked out for ourselves. The more determined are the traitors engaged in this work, the more firmly should they be resisted, and the more summary should be the means adopted to crush them and their schemes

The rebellion, it should be remembered, is not yet put down. There are many who even beeve that those who are engaged in it have paused only that they may make their organization the more perfect. Those who openly fook the most active part in it are not even arrested. order, and clearing the streets of the thieves and assassins who infest them, if the city should better provided with the means of destruction with its known leaders and regularly appointed subalterns, infinitely more formidable than the was prematurely begun; that, according to the original plan, it was not to have broken out un-til this day, when it was intended to have everything in readiness to revolutionize the city The fierce and drunken rabble, who were training for these excesses, became too eager for to be restrained, and entered upon the part as us any quantity of combs, coarse and fine." Who be a very useful one, but it had no more to do signed them, three days too soon. The story is

not without its show of probability. Yet we can assure our readers, that, if the riot is not yet put down, it will assuredly be, and that speedily. The government, at Washington sea. There can be no doubt they did the best can now easily spare, and will freely spare, any military force that is necessary to subdue i This day will be the last of these frightful dis turbances, but it must be remembered that we have a set of men among us, whom we cannot ledge, it is impossible to hinder men from spec- trust, who are in league with the enemy, whose time is passed in plotting against the public order and public liberties, and who are yet to be dragged to light and punished .- N. Y. Evening

PRO-SLAVERY CONSERVATISM.

As specimens of the "sound political information tion," with which our city has been flooded, since the meeting of the conspirators at the Delmonic Hotel, we present the following, which appear ed, be it remembered, on the very morning of the murderous outbreak, as the dates testify. Let the country-let the world-let posterity ead, and preserve the record.

The Inquisition Conscription. From The Daily News, Monday, July 13.

It is sincerely to be hoped that measures will be aken to test the constitutionality of the law which breatens to remove sixty odd thousand of our citizen from the State of New York, before a single individual s permitted to be forced, against his will, to take part in the ungodly conflict which is distracting the land, It is said that Gov. Seymour openly expresses his belief that neither the President nor Congress, without the consent of the State authorities, has any right to enforce uch an act as is now being carried into effect under the suspices of the War Department, but that he thinks his erference would do more harm than good, and that he question ought to be settled by the Courts The manner in which the draft is being conducted

n New York, is such an outrage upon all decency and tirness, as has no parallel, and can find no apologists. No proclamation has been issued upon the subject, and it is only a matter of surmise whether three or six hundred thousand men are to be raised. If, as is supposed, three hundred thousand additional troops are to be added to the Union army, by the present conscription, the proper quota to be drawn from this city would be about twelve thousand of our citizens, Instead of this number, however, over twenty-two thousand are being drafted, and with fifty per cent. extra, required for exemptions, thirty-three thousand six hundred! No allowance is made for the militis who are in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the \$300 to be paid by rich conscripts, instead of purchasing substitutes, is to be diverted, against the spirit of the law, to some other direction.

The evident aim of those who have the Conscription Act in hand, in this State, is to lessen the number of emocratic votes, at the next election. The miscreants at the head of the Government are bending all their powers, as was revealed in the late speech of Wendell Phillips, at Framingham, to securing a perpetuation of their ascendency for another four years, and their triple method of accomplishing this purpose, is to kill off Democrats, stuff the ballot boxes with bogus soldier votes, and deluge recusant districts with negro sufrages. The crafty, quiet way in which the enrollment has been carried on, forestalled both criticism and opposition. Nevertheless, the work has neither been fairly performed, nor has it been thorough. And, now that it is over, the people are notified that one out of rought off into Messrs. Lincoln & Company's charnel house. God forbid! We hope that instant measures mill be taken to prevent the outrage, and to secure such a decision from the Courts as will exempt New York | a moment, have permitted such an act as the act of from further compelled participation in the suicidal

WHOLE NO.174.

Conscripts, you are yet freemen.

Only a few among the workingmen of this city, who ay be conscripted into the ranks of the Abolition my, will march to the field with the proud conscious ss that they are the soldiers of a Republic, about to do battle for Republican institutions. The very fact that a power exists that can drive them from their homes to the slaughter pen, will teach them that they are o longer free agents, but that an earthly will, superior t eir own, controls their movements, and points out to them the path that they must tread, even although it lead present death.

For the first time, in our history, Conscription has talked in among us, like the avant-courier of a confirmed Despotism. Conscription, that does not dare invade ottager's dwelling, in monarchical Great Britain, steps rrogantly upon our Republican soil, and araws lots for s victims from among the sons of industry, leaving the ich man to his luxurious repose. Conscription, the amiliar tool of Emperors, who cannot trust the patriotism of their subjects, is now about to teach us our rudiments, in subordination to a military government. t is a stranger upon our soil. Heretofore, we have fought our battles without its aid, and triumphed twice, without its aid, over the most powerful kingdom of the world. Even in the infancy of this Republic, when its cradle was being rocked amid the ements of strife, and patriots nursed it with their blood, and hoped against hope as it balanced between life and death, even then, in the hour of its utmost eril, it disdained to call a forced and unwilling sollier to its rescue. Without wealth, without experince, without numbers, for eight long years it strug ded for independence, without counting one conscript mong its defenders. But now, rolling in affluence standing upon a level with the first empires of the world, and wasting as much money in patronage as would have paid the armies of the Revolution, it inroduces this foreign nuisance upon the soil to make solliers for an Abolition crusade.

If the workingmen of this city are disinclined to be ced into a fight for Emancipation, let them clamor se ud for peace that their voices shall be potential with our ders. It is a strange perversion of the laws of selfervation which would compel the white laborer to ave his family destitute and unprotected, while he goes orth to free the negro, who, being free, will compete with im in labor. Let the laboring population assemble, aceably, in mass meeting, and express their views pon the subject. Let it be no political gatheringpartizan demonstration, but a spontaneous congregation of the working classes, to give vent, within legal bounds, but firmly, to the sentiments of their fraernity, with regard to this odious war. The conscripion brings it home to their own thresholds, as much as Gen. Lee's horsemen were rattling down Broadway. If they would avoid conscription, let them speak in pposition to that which has given birth to conscription. Let them protest against the continuance of the war. Let them swell the cry for peace that is already ascending from all parts of the North. Let them make What right has any man, or any class of men, to use it a necessity with the Administration to give up its insane Emancipation scheme. Let them insist that, If they indeed have diverted it from that, if they have blacks, we shall have negotiation, compromise, and

From The World, Monday, July 13. The Draft.

Whether the weak and reckless men who tempo arily administer the Federal Government are aware of the fact or not, it is undeniably a fact, that the very xistence of the Government they administer is quite a eriously involved in the execution of the conscription chich they are now putting in force, as it has been i ny other measure or event of the war. The act itself which should never have been framed, except with on the broadest attainable basis of representative support, was fairly forced to its passage through the Constition and over the restraints and decencies of Senatorial lebate. Such were the circumstances which attended ts final passage, that one might almost have supposed the national legislature to be an oligarchic conspiracy plotting a vast scheme of military servitude, rather than the council of a great people, giving form to its independent determination, and organizing its force for the sertion of its freedom. The idea of a military conription being, in itself, profoundly repugnant to the American mind, it might have been supposed that unusual steps would have been taken by the friends of hat to present it with the utmost possible frankness,

and in the light best adapted to dissipate the popular ould not have been centured upon in England, even in hose dark days when the press-gang filled the English hips-of-war with slaves, and dimmed the glory of Engand's noblest naval heroes-a measure wholly repugant to the habits and prejudices of our people, was thrust into the statute book, as one might say, almost by force. It was not only a conscription, but an act by

The natural consequences followed. Hundreds of nousands of loyal citizens were led to look with disrust and concern upon the passage of the bill. Men who would not hesitate for a moment to risk their lives their fortunes, and their sacred honors, upon the summons of any legitimate national authority, because disconcerted and dissatisfied with what they regarded (whether justly or unjustly, is not now to the point) as an unnecessary stretch of governmental control over individual liberty. As time passed on, and no effect was given to the measure, the ill-feeling excited by the original publication of the intentions of the Government, had begun, however, to subside.

The victories of our arms, at Vicksburg, and on the Susquehanna, revived the martial temper of the whole North and West. Had an appeal been made, at once to the populations of these great sections, there can be no doubt that a reserve army of volunteers, large enough for all the duty that can be required of it would have rallied immediately around the banners of the Union. Such a spectacle would, at once have struck dismay to the hearts of our enemies, and con tributed greatly to the moral power of the national cause abroad. The South having long since been compelled to resort to conscription, the North, contending for the Union, ought to have made every possible sacrifice, in order to secure the immense advantage of prosecuting the contest with volunteer troops

This was so obvious, that we ought not to be sur prised to find that it has not so much as occurred to the mind of Secretary Stanton. The Conscription at once in his hand, he seemed to have waited for a moment when its application must necessarily seem, to the masses, less urgent than ever, to visit it upon the country, under circumstances of superfluous and exasperating

The Saturday Review, an English journal, conspicuously hostile to the Union, observed, a fortnight ago, in its malignant way, that the "fall of Vicksburg might, perhaps, embolden the Government to venture on enforcing the conscription." The enemies of the country, throughout the world, will, unquestionably, thus interpret the coincidence in point of time, between events which ought to have warmed the people and the Government into the fullest reciprocal confidence and what will be not unfairly he'd to be a deliberate atabout two and a half of our citizens are destined to be tempt to execute, darkly and aggressively, a most unpop-

An administration ordinarily sensible, and capable of subordinating party to patriotism, would never, for a moment, have permitted such an act as the act of conscription to be so enforced as to create the impression that the greatest city in the nation—a city which has

"CONTINGENT FUND."

This fund is for the circulation of the Principia among the soldiers, officers, and chaplains of our army—missionaries in the southern and western fields—and ministers of the gospel, who will act as agents in extending the circulation of the paper.

as agents in extending the circulation of the paper.

Those who contribute are requested to state to which of the above classes they wish their funds applied, or whether they will leave it discretionary with the Trustees.

All donations will be acknowledged through the mail, and receipts for the paper sent to the parties with the donor's name in every case, when practicable.

J. W. Alden.

J. W. ALDEN, Treasurer and Publisher

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED! To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or address by mail, J. W. Alden, Box 4381, N. Y.

poured out its blood and its treasure, without stint or measure—is to be mulcted in largely more than its due proportion of men. Such an administration would have taken the greatest pains to explain to the whole people the imperative reasons which demand the formation of a fresh army, and, while clearly defining the exact legal proportion of conscripts to be called out, it would have done everything in its power to make the execution of the act unnecessary, by encouraging enlistments, and making a fresh opportunity for that spirit of devotion to the national cause which has already done and borne and dared so much, so freely

It is not too late for the Administration, at least, to emedy its errors of omission. It is due to the past sacrifices and to the present temper of the country, that no shadow of a doubt should be permitted to rest upon the impartiality of the conscription, now imposed upon a free people, for the first time in their history. It is vital to the permanence of our institutions, and to interests not less important than any which are involved in the actual contest we are waging, that the utmost pains should be taken in the execution of the work now commenced, to make the people understand and feel that the force which thus presses down upon their purses and their persons, is imposed in the name and for the service of their country, their whole country, and nothing but their country. They will acquiecce, perhaps, in even an unconstitutional sacrifice, to maintain the Constitution; but it is a dangerous experiment to insult the popular will at once in the policy of their rulers, and in the means by which that policy is sought to be en-

From The Journal of Commerce, Monday, July 13. Keep It In Mind.

Let us not for an instant forget that the war in which we are engaged is not a war of conquest, or of subjugation, or for the extermination of people or o institutions. It is a war to enforce the power of government, to preserve the supremacy of the Constitution, in all parts of the Union. The war is not punitive. It is no part of its object to punish traitors. Civil war is not the administration of justice. It is the attempt to assert the powers of the government, and the courts, as part of the government, to administer justice. It is a great error, made by some persons who imagine that war is designed by government for the purpose of punishment. This war has an object which ought to be kept constantly before us, and whenever designing men, politicians, or one-idea men seek to divert it from that object, they should be met resisted, and defeated.

It is a melancholy fact, that war, and and terrible a it is, becomes, oftentimes, the tool of evil-minded men to accomplish their ends. The horrors of its continuance are nothing to their view. The blood shed counts as of no value, in their measurement. The mourning it causes produces no impression on their sensibilities Such men loss all consciousness of personal responsibility for the war, and only look to selfish desires to be realized. this war for any purpose beyond its original object ! prolonged it one day, added one drop of blood to its sacrifice, by their efforts to use it for other ends than its original design, then they are responsible before God and man for the blood and cost. There is no evading that responsibility.

Some men say, "now that the war has commenced it must not be stopped till slaveholding is abolished.' Such men are neither more nor less than murderers The name seems severe. It is nevertheless correct Would it have been justifiable for the Northern States to commence a war on the Southern States for the sole purpose of abolishing slavery in them? No! It would have been murder to commence such a war. B. what reasoning, then, does it become less murder to divert a war commenced for other purposes, to that object? How can it be any less criminal to prolong a war commenced for the assertion of government power, into a war for the suppression of slavery, which it is agreed would have been unjustifiable and sinful if begun for that purpose? If there were a possibility of peace and the restoration of the power of the Government, and, instead of making peace, men should say, "No, we will have no peace till we have destroyed slavery." and should continue the war, the men thus doing would be precisely as guilty as if they had commenced a war for that purpose only.

We are not talking about the incidental effect of was on slaves or slavery. But we speak of the proposal of some men to make abolition a condition of peace. No right exists to add one object to that for which the war began, and the blood of our brave men who should be sent into a war prolonged for such new pur poses, would rest with fearful stain, on the men who

A LOYAL SOUTHERNER!

We hear a great deal about "loyal Southern men," and of the necessity of so moulding our policy as to conciliate them.

We present below, the views and feelings of a truly loyal Southern man, the representative, we doubt not, of tens of thousands of others. What a rebuke to the politicians and the cler-

gy of the North who profess to be loyal, but

dread nothing so much as the imputation of being abolitionists! Read it, and see whether true "Southern lovalty," and Northern Radical Abolitionism are not

When these views gain ascendency, at the

North and at the South, as we trust they will, before long, the way will be prepared for a reconstruction of the Union, on a basis that will

be solid and permanent.

From the New York Tribune. When the War will End.

The following is an extract of a letter from a centleman now residing in Kentucky, a native of Richmond, Va., and, until the commencement of the rebellion, a leading lawyer in one of the Gult

For my part, viewing, as I have for a long time viewed this gigantic rebellion against civil-ization in the light of final causes, I can say, God be thanked for our defeats! for the long protrac-tion of the war. These have been profitable to us, and to humanity. In our blindness, we first supposed that the war was the evil, and the more

speedily it could be ended, the better it would be. It begins now to seem plain enough that the stopping of the war at any time heretofore—even to-day—would have been, and would now be, altogether premature. It has not yet done its work; though it has effected much, more remains to be accomplished. In my opinion, its duration can be more surely calculated from the moral progress of the North than from the result of campaigns in the field. Were the whole North, today, as one man on the moral issues underlying the struggle—and that man John Stuart Mill, or John G. Whittier, or Wendell Phillips, or Fred Douglass, the Rebellion were this day virtually potentially crushed, and would be actually subdued in a few weeks.

In spite of, perhaps in consequence of, our various reverses in battle, we have made great progress toward putting down the Rebellion, beprogress toward putting down the Rebellion, because we have made progress toward a healthy moral sentiment on the question of Slavery. Only think of it; we actually began to suppress the Rebellion by holding, rather than fighting the Rebels, with one hand, and catching and returning their level furtiling along with the other

must not come within our lines, Still whipped, oraised! We then went so far as to en-God be praised! courage them to come over to us, and even to put blacking-brushes and spades into their hands --but arms? oh, no! Who would consent to the degradation of fighting by the side of a nigger? Arm the negro, and there will be a mutiny of rank and file. Still the war did not prosper. Then came the announcement of the Proclamation-to be made effective some months after date. Mutterings went through the armies. Opposition was arrayed against it, and Fredericksburgh came just in time to stay the President's knees, to for the favorable reception and practical working of the new programme. Well, we have now got so far along that negro troops are rather popular even in the army—that the negro is encouraged to run away and to help us fight for our country, under peculiar disadvantages, and at peculiar rights but he is not yet allowed to fight for his stiffen his spinal column, and to prepare the way risks; but he is not yet allowed to fight for his country, on the same footing as all the citizens, and under the protection of the same rules of war with the same right to good treatment, parole and exchange, when captured, as extend to, and are enjoyed by all others who risk their lives in this great cause-and I should add, with the same right to promotion, no matter to what grade for soldierly conduct in the field. I think we are on the way even to this-and that we shall arrive at that behavior toward the negro, if the war only lasts as much longer as it has already lasted

-perhaps even sooner. Certainly, we have made progress by reason of the protraction of the war; and how felicitously everything has happened to prevent its termi ation. The South has been encouraged to hold out, in spite of suffering and loss, by faith in cot-ton; then by Bull Run; then by the Trent affair: then by a series of victories; then by the pros pect of foreign intervention; then by the Copper headism in the North and West. The North has been frustrated, notwithstanding its vast prepar ations and immense efforts, in a thousa by the very temperament of the President

cautious, slow, temporizing, compromising by the composition of the cabinet, at odds with it self, and almost destitute of moral manhood—by the character of its Generals, Scott, McClellan Buell, Halleck; slow, over-cautious, never daring anything, always a day too late—and by a fac-tious opposition to the Administration, now assuming the form of riotous opposition to the Con scription act. Always something, on one side or the other, to prolong the war, in spite of the mos confident and all but universal anticipations of an early peace. In the mean time, the slaveand the District of Columbia is made free, and Slavery is prohibited in the Territories for all time to come, and Western Virginia becomes Free State, and Missouri has adopted an Emanei-pation policy, and Delaware and Maryland are laving slaves appraised at something like \$6 head, at which rate the institution clearly won' pay; and Kentucky and Tennessee are finding ou Gulf States, and if there is not 'a nigger in the woodpile, there are thousands of black soldiers

in the army, who are fighting terribly, "Now, when the black man has fought for the country and helps to save it, who is going to send him back into slavery?" Who is going to drive him out of the country, under the pretext of colonizing him elsewhere?

Had Pharaoh been instructed by one plague, the rest would have been unnecessary, and would not have been sent, it is reasonable to suppose. They kept coming until the said Pharao was brought to terms. Disasters will be visited on us, and the war protracted, until the North i brought to God's terms. What these are I be lieve any fair-minded human being can easil learn. The North will be taught them, and wi come to them, sooner or later; and then the war will be brought to an end, in my opinion. Hence I watch most anxiously the progress of moral sen timent in the North, and joyfully greet every in dication of moral progress in that quarter, of the softenings of Pharaoh's heart. As for the South she too has her lessons to learn, and God knows they are being taught her in a most forcible and effectual manner. I have no fear but that she will have her lessons well learned, by the time

sider them the beginning of the end. I still look for reverses, for a weary protraction of the terrible war. Perhaps foreign intervention and for- Journal of Commerce! No one can deny it. re yet to come. If necessary to bring a plague the last and all-sufficient. God's resul must be reached, stand out as stilly and obstin He asks of us, and is not, therefore, any indication of His returning favor. He bids us, I think BE JUST AND LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE. Let us do His bidding, and the plagues cease. We thus have, as it were, the duration of the war

The Draft Question-Its Real Merits. -One of the best and most active friends of th poor man, in this community—one whose sympa thies have always been with them, and whose life has been spent in devotion to their best interest -sends us the following: "It is much to be regretted, that the law pro-

viding for an increase of the army has been mis understood by so large a number of the commun

ity. "The clause allowing three hundred dollars t be received, in lieu of the person to be drafted was intended and believed to secure a greater amount of relief, to a larger number of the community than could be obtained by any other sum that could be named.

"The law was intended to secure willing soldiers, instead of those that are unwilling and have

no heart in the work. "That the law was calculated to accomplish this object, will be made apparent by the consideration of the following facts: The law, as it stands, was intended to secure the greatest possi-ble advantages to the working portion of the community, by the sum required for relief from

"It must be apparent to all, that if the sum had been larger, a less number of persons would be able to pay it. If a smaller sum should have been received, it is obvious that more persons would have availed themselves of it, without proportion ally increasing the sum that would enable the government to increase the bounty, to those who would volunteer to accept the bounty, and be-come soldiers from choice, one of whom is cer-tainly worth two of those cowards who might be

forced into the service against their will.

"The moderate sum of three hundred dollars will be paid by thousands of employers, for the relief of men in their employ with families, wh would otherwise be compelled to go, thus depriving many single men of receiving a bounty for which they would be glad to serve, in a cause s glorious as that of saving a nation's life, with all the great interests of a common humanity.

"If the draft had been made without the cor dition now provided, a thousand dollars might have been demanded for a substitute, thus putting it entirely out of the power of those who could only raise the sum of three hundred dollars. Without some provision for obtaining and offering a substitute, hundreds of employers would be compelled to close their business, and discharge their hands, by which thousands would be thrown out of employment, to suffer all the horrors of

"I presume that the same motives will impel others, that have induced me to pay the bounty required, for some of my employees, should they be drafted.

ONE OF THOUSANDS."—Post.

Charles Sumner to the Colored People.-The following letter of Hon. Charles Sumner to the Colored Convention at Poughkeepsie, will be read with interest.

Boston, July 13, 1863. DEAR SIR :- It will not be in my power to take

part in the proposed meeting at Poughkeepsie But I am glad that it has been called, and I trust that it will be successful. To me it has been clear from the beginn

that the colored men would be needed in thi war. I never for a moment doubted that they would render good service. And thus far th evidence in their favor is triumphant. Nobody will now question their bravery, or their capaity for discipline. All that can be said agains them is, that they are not white.

But they have a special interest in the su pression of this rebellion. The enemies of the Union, are the enemies of their race. Therefore in defending the Union, they defend themselve even more than other citizens. And, in saving

the Union, they save themselves.

I doubt if in times past, our country could have justly expected from colored men any pa triotic service. Such service is the return for protection. But now the protection has begun the service should begin also. Nor should rela tive rights and duties be weighed with nicety

It is enough that our country, aroused at last to a sense of justice, seeks to enroll colored men among its defenders.

If my counsels could reach such persons, I would say: Enlist at once. Now is the day, and now is the hour. Help to overcome your cruel enemies now battling against your country, and Will our Government, our Administration, ex-

in this way you will surely overcome those other | enemies hardly less cruel, here at home, who will seek to degrade you. This is not the time to hesitate or to higgle. Do your duty to our country, and you will set an example of generous self-sacrifice which will conquer prejudice, and pen all hearts. Accept my thanks for the invitation with

which you have honored me, and believe me Very faithfully, yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

EDWARD GILBERT, Esq.

What Secretary Stanton says about the Freedmen.—On Monday last, two gentlemen, residents of this city, had an interview n business with the Secretary of War. The onversation turning upon the Emancipation Proclamation, and the chances that there might soon be overtures from some of the insurrectionary states to be readmitted into the Union, with slavery, Mr. Stanton, with emphasis and action suited to the words, remarked: "When the negro blood which was shed before Port Hudson und at Milliken's Bend shall return from the ground to circulate in the veins of living men, hen, but never till then, by consent or action of nine, shall one freedman emancipated by the President's proclamation be returned to slav-

We had the above from one of the two gentlemen in question—whose names are well known to the public.—Post.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing i this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Al den, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL, J. W. ALDEN, Trustees. S. S. JOCELYN. EDWARD GILBERT.

THE RIOTERS --- WHO WERE THEY?

Who were their teachers and sympathizers? Who have manfully opposed them?

Who were the rioters? And who were the demagogues, the orators, the street corner, grog shop, and saloon politicians whose inflammatory words against "the conscription, the draft, the abolition proclamation, and the negroes," roused and excited them? Who planned, so skillfully, the programme of operations undertaken by

Were they the readers, the patrons, and the the North is ready to 'recite.'

Our recent successes have been considerable, but by no means decisive. I rejoice over them to be the success of such papers as the Times, Post, Tribune, Independent, American Baptist, and Principia? No one will pretend it? Were they friends of such papers as the Times, Post, Tri not the readers, the patrons, and the friends of

> nify the murderers, ruilianly rioters, robbers and incendiaries, as 'the people," "the citizens and the outbresh as a movement of the "popul lace," in diet many "public sentiment"-clamor ously demandary, predicting, and even promising that the Government shall obediently bow to the voice of the "sovereign people," as thus manifested, and recede from its war measures accordingly? Aye-that the President, in obedience to the ruffians, shall violate his outh of office an orbear, within the huits of the city and State of New York, to execute the laws of Congress? To sk these questions is to answer them.

Yet the World, Herald, &c., have the impu ence to charge upon the Republican and the anti-slavery papers, the crime of exciting the riots, because, forsooth, in the exercise of their ights, and in the discharge of their duties, as oval citizens, they sustained the just and neces ary measures of Government, so obnoxious t all the sympathizers with the rebellion!

Who were the rioters? Let their cheers for Seymour, Wood, McClellan, Vallandigham, and Jeff. Davis answer. Let their attacks on the ficers of Government while in the discharge of heir official duties, answer. Let their burning down the building where the drafting was com menced, answer. Let their burning of the house of the Post-Master, answer. Let their threats gainst other officers of the Government, answer Let all their treasonable and lawless outrages,

As a specimen, let their orator, Andrews, the rator previously (in the use of the same speech) of the Cooper Institute Peace Democracy Meeting

Who, in this hour of peril, have stood up, nanfully, for law, order, government, protection and the authority of the National Government Have the conservatists of the Delmonico meeting who raised funds for the "diffusion of sound political information?" What class of papers were represented in that convocation? What papers have been circulated in the use of the ands subscribed and appropriated by the com mittee of notables then appointed? Is there one of those papers that has supported law, order, and government, before and during the late

Of what have they been "conservative," but f slavery, rebellion, kidnapping, riot, arson, and

A JUST ADMINISTRATION IS THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Cicero said of a republic, that when it wa ustly administered, it was the best government or the people, but when unjust, the worst. " Cum vero injustus est-non jaus vitiosa, sed omnius nulla, respublica est." It is not merely vicious, but it loses all right to be called a republic. Cicero adds, "Ubi vero justitia non est, nec jus potest esse; quod autem fit injuste, nec jure peri polest." There can be neither law nor right where there is not justice, and what is done unjustly cannot be done by right.

There can be neither law nor right in behalf of

slavery, no more than in behalf of murder. Murder is not expressly forbidden in our Constitution. But what would be thought of an argument that murder, being established by State law, is lawful and right? That is the argument on which slavery stands. But the Constitution declares that, No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by due process of law; thus forbidding murder, man-stealing and theft, putting the deprivation of liberty on the same footing as the deprivation of life. All State or municipal laws, that sanction the taking away of life, liberty, or property from innocent beings, are null and void, not only by natural right, but by the terms of our Constitution which sweeps away such statutes by virtue of its own just supremacy, and makes those who attempt to execute them murderers and rob-

bers.

ecute the Constitution, or the State slave laws? On the determination of this question depends the Europe, that Democratic liberty is the absence of and have thus deprived them of the ability to salvation or perdition of the Republic. Slavery will not die by the war, it our Government support it by the Constitution. On the contrary, it statesman, and extensive slaveholder in North Carolina, entitled, " Slavery and the Rebellion." The author says that slavery will not be materially injured by this war, but will come out of the ordeal stronger than ever, and will satisfy the world that State and municipal law, sustained by more than a match for the prejudices of the

The author thinks that a standing army of half million of men, or the acceptance in the South of gradual emancipation, is the only method that will check its growth, or cause its extinction; either of which methods the Administration at Washington will deem it necessary to enforce; hence slavery will be all the stronger for the

We confess, we fear there is too much reason or these anticipations. But God is stronger than any administration, stronger than slavery, stronger than any perversion of the Constitution stronger than the religious training of the Southern people, and stronger than the treachery of a Northern Church. If God so orders this war as to compel the Administration to arm the negroes, and discipline them into soldiers, neither State

RADICALISM AND CONSERVATISM. WHICH SHALL PREVAIL?

These two words are rapidly becoming radieally right in their antagonistic signification in this country. They mean the same as abolition and anti-abolition. They mean the destruction of slavery, and the preservation of slavery, in other words, the destruction of the country, and the preservation of the country. Radicalism has no other meaning than this, the uprooting and extirpation of slavery utterly and entirely from he land. Conservatism has no other meaning than this, the preservation of slavery, and the protection of the right of slaveholding as a sovereign State right. Radicalism is the salvation of the country, by the destruction of its only enemies, and the establishment of freedom and justice for all persons, black or white. Conservaism is the destruction of the country by the preservation of that root of bitterness and desolation which has been the source of all our miseries, that iniquity which has brought down the udgments of the Almighty upon us in the disruption of our Union, the rebellion, and the

We were led to these remarks by the following paragraph in a widely circulated and influential ournal, headed Radicalism in Tennessee

"The Union men in Tennessee are becoming Their organ, the Nashville Union. says: The path to peace, safe and enduring for Tennessee, lies straight through the COMPLETE DE-CONSERVATISM OR PEO-SLAVERVISM, Will surely involve her in still greater trouble and difficulty. f she wishes to obtain happiness, she must first be just. She cannot, at this day, expect to enjoy her own rights while she cruelly and dishonestly sregards and withholds the inalienable rights of others. And we are pleased to know that housands of her citizens are warmly in favor of he removal of slavery, and that their ranks are recruiting continually. All see the astonishing change which is coming over the people on this-

So then in Tennessee, conservatism is pronelancholy spectacle to see the President and is administration at the tail of the people, in stead of their head, in this movement! Let the President declare universal and immediate mancipation, and the whole country would be with him, and this would be the salvation of the

WHAT IS A MOB?

Aggressors and defenders .- An impor ion .- To the Tribune and the Post's reproofs of the World for its support of the mobs, the World retorts-How about the Jerry rescue and Sims mobs? Who countenanced them? The Tribune and the Post may dodge the true

ssue if they please, or be non-plussed if they Our answer is, "Resistance to tyrants is obedi

ence to God." The Sims and Jerry rescue upris ings were not, mobs, but righteous demands for protecting law. They were the protests of a free and virtuous people, (jealous of their own and their neighbor's rights) against tyrants, against statutes that, being unconstitutional, unjust, and impious, were the essence of rebellion against humanity, against the Constitution, against God, and against his word. They were the defences of law, of order, and of the Constitution, against conspirators, at heart, who have since openly raised the standard of rebellion, or are secretly nstigating riots in its favor.

A people that would not thus obey God by delivering or attempting the deliverance of his poor, could not long have laws for their own protection as the millionaires of New York, to their sorrow and their consternation, are now just beginning to suspect, and will, ere long, find, to their cost,-if they do not learn to be Jerry and Sims rescuers themselves. The laws of God and of nature securing this result are as fixed as the laws of gravitation, and can never be annulled. The late riots in this city, dignified by the World as uprisings of the "people" were but the uprisings of rebels, thieves, burglars, incendiaries, and murderers, against the Government, against the people, and against law. By the instigators they were levelled against the life of the nation.

The Jerry and Sims recuers belong to same category with Hampden, Hancock, Otis, and Samuel Adams.

The instigators of the late riots in New York. belong to the same category with Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr.

The former are honored as defenders of human rights, the latter are execrated as traitors and and conspirators against them. Posterity and history will thus classify them. They are thus classified by millions, already. The distinction between the heroic defenders of men's rights, and ruffianly conspirators and aggressors against those rights, is not to be overlooked or ignored, in this ninetcenth century.

Mobs and Democracy.-We are expecting to receive by almost the very next Steamers from Europe, the most piteous and dolorous exclamations concerning the riots in New York. "See now the results of Democratic institutions in America. Have we not predicted all this, long ago? Will not the Americans now learn to welcome monarchy and aristocracy, after the European models ?

Not unless they learn first, to submit to the mobs, and to the autocratic and aristocratic usurpers who make tools of them.

Be it known to all our friends on the other side of the water, (as, to some of them, and to our enemies there, it is already well known) that all our American mobs are anti-democratic mobs, in the interests of our would-be aristocracy and instigated by them, for the very object of attaining aristocratic power-that their convenient tools and fitting associates are the very lowest scum and sediment of society, nine tenths of whom. having been reared in Europe, principally subjects of Great Britain, have not yet learned the. nature of Democratic institutions, having been in-

restraining law.

The late New York riots were but a Northern branch of the Southern Slaveholder's rebellion, may be stronger than ever. This danger is de- in the immediate interests of the Slaveholders. veloped in a work, it is said, by a distinguished the only aristocracy of America, seeking alliance with the aristocrats and Monarchs of Europe, and receiving encouragement and sympathy from them. The people of America, we trust, will prefer to contend with the riots, the rebellion, and the aristocracy, rather than basely succumb to them, in the vain hope of finding protection from the religious training of the Southern people, are them. The pro-slavery Democracy controlled by the slaveholders is sham Democracy, bearing the same relation to true Democracy that persecuting Inquisitors bear to Christianity.

'But do you not find free suffrage and general eligibility to office, an element of anarchy and misrule?' No. Not a bit of it. The very reverse Had there been free suffrage at the South, there would have been no slavery, no slaveholders, no slaveholders' rebellion for Northern aristocrats and their ever attendant mobocracy to sympathize with and assist, by their riotous and treasonable

If the colored people of New York, like those of Massachusetts, had enjoyed equal political and legal rights with the white people, such murderous riots could not have been raised agains

It is not our Democracy but the incompletenes of it that eauses our riots. When we become more nor Government law can keep them down as truly and fully Democratic, as we shall do, on the downfall of slavery and the Southern oligarchy, we shall become more orderly, more law abiding, and enjoy better protection.

"STATE RIGHTS," ON A SLIDING SCALE.

In the case of Ableman vs. S. M. Boothe, of Wisconsin, (who had been imprisoned for a vio lation of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and had been released by a habeas corpus from a State Judge,) it was decided by Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, that a State Judge could not reease a prisoner held under United States authority, and so Boothe was imprisoned again But the Seymour Democrats now claim that if the Federal Government drafts soldiers in New York, the State Courts can release them by ha beas corpus. The Tribune shows up the incon sistency of the Seymourites who upheld the de ision of Taney. The World retorts by charg ng inconsistency upon the Tribune, which up held the action of the State Judge, and complained of Judge Taney's invasion of State Rights.

The World labors to make out a distinction between the two cases, but the Tribune demo ishes the sophistry, and insists that Judge Ta ney's doctrine shall stand and be enforced. Each party, in short, goes either for the "State rights" doctrine, or for the opposite, according to circumstances, for the time being. It is but a few weeks since the Tribune, in defence of its con cession of the "State right" to enslave men, reverted to this very case of S. M. Boothe, to show that the State rights doctrine is the only defence of freedom-consequently we must concede the "State right" to enslave!

What confusion! When will men learn that the only right of governments-State or National -is protection-that neither of them has the right of destruction, or of oppression ! If the Fugitive Slave Bill was for the prote-

tion of human rights, then the decision of Judg Taney was right-if not, not,

If the pro-slavery rebellion is for the protec tion of human rights, then the draft for soldiers slaveryism, and the people are radical. What a to put it down is wrong, and the World is right n claiming the State right to obstruct it-if no

So, in regard to the constitutional question in volved. Slavery is either constitutional or unconstitutional. If constitutional, and if it recog nizes the State right to enslave, then the Fug ive Slave Bill was constitutional, the Michigan Judge acted unconstitutionally, and Judge Tanev's decision was constitutional. If it be unconstitutional to put down the slave

olders' rebellion, then the draft is unconstitutional, and Gov. Seymour and the World, on this ssumption, may claim the "State right" of inter-

The only possible solution of all such consti utional questions hinges on this one single pivot -Does the Constitution tolerate slavery? If it loes it protects it. If not, it forbids it. On the first supposition, the World and Gov

Seymour might consistently sustain Judge Taney's decision as constitutional, and at the same time, assert the "State right" to obstruct a draft of soldiers raised to make war upon the constitu tional right of slaveholding-a right invaded (or that theory) by the President's edict of emanci pation. In both cases, they would only be acting-as the World claims-in defense of constitutional rights, and the Constitution would bear them out, in the whole.

But by the second supposition, namely, that slavery is unconstitutional, the Tribune, if it would, might consistently approve the action of the State Judge in Wisconsin, who liberated Boothe, condemning the action of Judge Taney who re-arrested and imprisoned him-and at the ame time, maintain the constitutionality of the draft, to put down the pro-slavery rebellion, and the unconstitutionality of any State action to obstruct it. In both cases, it would be acting upon ne and the same theory of the Constitution which would bear it out, in the whole.

There are but two consistent or even intelligible constructions of the Constitution, the one that protects slavery in all the States, and the one that protects liberty in all the States. There can be no middle ground between them. Nor can the cause of liberty or of loyalty be defended on any middle ground. To concede a part, is, virtually, to concede the whole.

The Copperheads, who, with their Souther onfederates, need have no scruple to go the whole figure for slavery, can make straight work of it, while the Tribune, so long as it tries to go for freedom, but makes concessions to slavery, makes a crooked track, and invites derision and

Everything, in the present struggle, hinges and epends upon the construction of the Constituion, unless we are to go in, pell-mell, for revolution, casting the Constitution to the winds. 'Radical" and "destructive" as we are accounted to be, we are not ready for that, especially as we see not the least necessity or occasion for it. Which is easiest-to get a new Constitution

for liberty, or to read and understand and apply the liberty Constitution we have already?

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEW Shall they be Driven from their

AN APPEAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Merchants and other Employers of Labor ers in New York. The undersigned, an Executive Committee an pointed at a large and influentail meeting of the Merchants of New-York, to dispense the funds contributed by them in aid of the colored sufferers by the late riot, have been instructed by the General Committee to address their fellow-citi-zens in relation to the object of their care. The committee have learned, with deep regret, that in various ways obstacles have been thrown in he way of the attempts of the colored laborers to resume their wonted occupation, cases having occurred where men who had labored faithfully for years in a situation have been refused a restoration to their old places. Street railroads. by which many had been accustomed to pass from their distant home to their usual place of

perform their customary duties and earn their needful pay. The undersigned on behalf of the Merchants of this great metropolis, respectfully but urgently call upon their fellow-citizens to unite in protecting the injured and persecuted class whose cause the Committee advocate. full and equal right of the colored man to work for whoever chooses to employ him, and the full and equal right of any citizen to employ whoever he will, is too manifest to need proof. Competition is indispensible to the successful manage ment of commercial business; only the energetic, enterprising merchants of this city will not allow any interference with their rights. On the other and, if the colored population, for a want of firmness on the part of the whites, be deprived of their just rights to earn an honest living, they yould become a dependent, pauper race. The onunittee therefore earnestly appeal to the good selings, to the sense of justice, to the manline of every employer to whatever class, to restore the colored laborer to his customary place, and to sustain him in it. They appeal to the Board of Directors of our Street Railroads to give them all the immunities they ever enjoyed; and to he managers of all associations and corporations equiring many operatives, to sustain the old order of things. While they enjoin upon mer-chants and others to maintain their right to employ whoever they please, it is no part of their purpose to recommen I the discharge of one class and the substitution of another. What they do isk is that where colored laborers have been employed they should not be discharged in this mergency, and the Committee would appeal to hose laboring men who would drive colored men from the city, to consider the principle they would thus establish, and see how it may react pon themselves. Should they succeed in this attempt they would compel many white laborers ow in the country to seek employment in the city, and before they were aware of it a new class of laborers would be brought into the city, and the wages of labor would be reduced. The laws of the demand and supply of labor cannot

be permanently changed by combinations or per-The merchants of New-York, the main suppor ers of every enterprise undertaken in our city, ask that this appeal may have the favorable con deration and support of every citizen. In conclusion the Committee are fully author

sed to state that the Police of our city, who behaved so nobly during the recent troubles, will ender any aid which may possibly be needed, but the want of which is not anticipated.

J. D. McKenzie, Chairman.

JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer. EDWARD CROMWELL, J. G. Schultz, GEO. C. COLLINS H. R. WETMORE, July 31, 1862.

> For the Principia. STATE LEAGUE.

STATE LEAGUE OFFICE, Syracuse, Aug. 1st, 1863.

Executive Committee

Dear Sir :- The State League abers over 5,000 names, on their pledge, in Western New York alone, embracing men of wealth and character. It is now proposed by them to hold a State Convention, at Rochester, on the 1st and 2d September, for the purpose of rganizing the State, for political action on the platform of the Higher Law. Our basis of political action is found in the following

PLEDGE.

"We hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to the world, that we will not make, buy, sell, se, or give away any intoxicating liquor as a everage; and that we will not wote for any man or office the duties of which include the enact. ent or enforcement of laws relating to the mor traffic, who is not known to be in favor of s entire prohibition and suppression." We cordially invite all to cooperate with us,

who can do so upon these principles. The prossects for accomplishing much good were never airer than at the present time. Will you please extend the notice of our meet-

ing, in the Principia, and the favor will be glad-

Truly your Friend and Brother,

S. L. CARSON State Convention

A Convention of the friends of the State ague Temperance Movement will be held a ochester, on the 1st and 2d days of Sept. next convening at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The object of this movement is not only the nforcement of the law against the illegal traffic intoxicating drinks, but to bring about such a te of public sentiment that Temperance men vill be induced to withhold their votes from al andidates for offices, the duties of which include he enactment or enforcement of laws relating to the liquor traffic who are not known to be in fa

or of its entire prohibition and suppression. All the temperance men and women of thi tate who will meet and labor with us, on this datform, are cordially invited to attend and give We hope, at this meeting, to effect an efficient

tate organization. The question of political State action will also be considered. SIDNEY A. BEERS, Kings Co. ISEAEL PALMER, Cortland Co. M. G. Lee, Abner Bates, Onondaga Co. W. S. WHITE, J. J. Thomas, Cavuga Co. G. A. MOORE, Eric Co.

STEPHEN IVES, Genesee Co. ----We are inhebted to a gentleman now of this city, formerly of Great Britain, for the follow-

For the Principia. JAMES W. MASSIE, D. D., LL.D., OF LONDON.

The Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, is now among is as a delegate from the Anti-Slavery Confer nce of Ministers, held in Manchester, England The readers of the Principia, and the public generally, would, perhaps, be interested, in nowing a little of his early history, and success ful career in life.

The Rev. Dr. is by birth a Scotchman. Bu having spent the greater part of his life in other lands, he has lost most of the peculiarities of his native country in habit and dialect (which the most distinguished of his countrymen, such a Wardlaw and Chalmers never did.) and ought to e regarded rather as a Cosmopolitan than : Scotchman. Few men could adopt with greater propriety the sentiments of the old Roman, that whatever concerns man, concerns me." On national characteristic is, however, very prominent in the Doctor's nature, and that is, an ardent love of liberty.

He studied for the ministry at Gosport; i hose days, a seminary of high repute for the raining of missionaries, and was afterwards designated as a missionary to India. He did not, lowever, remain long in the missionary field, though he saw most of the varied phases of nissionary life. Shortly after his return from India, he settled as pastor of one of the Congregational churches in Dublin. From Dublin no time is to be lost in a movement, for the horomoved to Perth in Scotland, where, after a he removed to Perth in Scotland, where, after a pastorate of some six or seven years, he removed to Salford, near Manchester, England. Nearly twenty years ago, he accepted the Secretaryship city, none has been viewed with such just and of the Home Missionary Society, which led to is removal from Manchester to London.

It was whilst in Dublin he first became known work, entitled, "Ireland, and the Leish Church, He afterwards frequently took part in the controversy then going on between Churchmen and issenters, known as the "Voluntary Controversy." He, also, about this time became a contributor to the leading reviews and journals: and erally participated in by Irishmen whose indusntor to the leading reviews and journals; and or many years, regularly wrote for the Eclectic Review, whilst that journal, in its best days, was conducted by that accomplished scholar and Christian gentleman, Josiah Condor; and, when the leading spirits among the English Dissenters, such as John Foster, Dr. J. P. Smith, Isaac Taylor, and others, contributed to it

He likewise published a work in two volume on "Continental India," giving the result of his observations and experience whilst a missionary

dustriously trained in the belief, so current in business, have refused them permission to ride, there. Since his residence in London, he has given to the public numerous sermons and es says on different subjects. He has recently published several works on Religious Revivals, a subject on which he appears to have taken a lively interest.

In his younger days, he warmly espoused the cause of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies, and in the struggle for the abolition of the Corn Laws in England; he, by the side of Cobden, Bright, and Gen. T. Perronet Thompson. fought the battle of Free Trade, against the

Landed Interest and aristocracy of England. His sympathies have always been with the down-trodden and the oppressed, and his services, whether from the pulpit or the press, extending through nearly a life time, have, without one faltering step, been invariably in the interest of religion, justice, and humanity. It was, therefore, no more than fitting, that he should be one of a delegation to bear to our shores, the address upon slavery from the Christian Ministers of France and Great Britain.

May the delegation, during its sojourn among is, everywhere meet with that warmth and cordiality to which, as philanthropists and ministers of the "true gospel," they are so well entitled.

THE NEWS.

NOTES EDITORIAL

"Who urged the Draft ?"-- Under this read, the Post shows, by quotations, that democratic papers, including the World, urged " conscription-a draft," before hand. To this the World replies that it was not such a draft as the present one that it advocated. This subterfuge fails, for two reasons. First, the World (as the posed a resort to the universal liberation of the Herald testifies), approved the present draft, after it was enacted. Second, the World has since denounced all "drafts and conscriptions," as despotic, anti American, and without prece dent in our history! The conclusion is resistle that its opposition was disloyal and factious.

Jeff. Davis .- Robert J. Walker has written letter proving that Jefferson (not Reuben Davis, as pretended), was the notorious leader of Mississippi repudiation, some years ago. What then is the value of Confederate bonds, loans, and notes?

The Copperhead Press, including the Herald, that pretends to occupy middle ground between Copperheads and Republican Radicals are making desperate and abortive efforts to throw upon the latter, the blame of the late riots. Other subterfuges failing, an attempt has been made to fish up something out of the personal misunderstanding between Gen. Wool and Gen. Brown, to countenance their theory. But their own version of the facts makes out nothing to their purpose. It was a mere personal affair, involving questions of etiquette, not of politics.

The World and the Rioters.-The World has a queer way of proving that the rioters and their instigators had no sympathy with the rebels. It was only against "the draft," for increasing the Federal army that they be ame excited, and took up brickbats and fire arms! Equally logical and convincing, the World's protests against being identified with the ruffianly mobs whom it thus vindicates from disloyalty, and whose exploits it heralds as the uprisings of an outraged "people"-an expresion of public sentiment, to which the Adminis tration would do well to take heed

Mobs and their Leaders .- The World, Mobs and their Leaders.—The World, in its anxiety to throw off from itself and its associates the odium of having excited the mobs.

dentures the following "It is unadulterated folly to talk of a mob b g started, and made to act by men who rema the background themselves. A riotous crowd like an army, its chief must be on the field Let any of our readers take up a list of the killed during the riots, and he will find that every one of them are common men, from the very lowes strata of society. Not one solitary name appears that was ever heard of before in our local politics. Could this have possibly happened the mob was a premeditated thing? Clearly

The argument falsifies history, and contradicts philosophy and common sense. It proves too much, and, therefore, proves nothing but the desperate predicament of its originator. It proves that the chief priests and rulers in Jerusalen who "remained in the back ground," had nothing to do with the riotous crowd that buffeted the Saviour, that Nero had nothing to do wit! the burning of Rome, that the ecclesiastics and nobles of France had nothing to do with the massacres of St. Bartholomew's eve, that popular orators had nothing to do with the riots of who is the greatest criminal. 1834, in New York, and afterwards in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Alton, and in every county town and village wherein abolitionists and colored people were assaulted—as at Canterbury, break out in violence, what a dreadful thing break out in office do anything is; whenever the men in office do anything the known exciters of the mobs appear among the mobs "during the riots." No. What the World pronounces an impossibility, is the notorious historical fact. Mobs " of the lower strata of society," are generally excited by 'gentlemen of property and standing," who seldom dirty heir own lily fingers with the work.

The Irish and the Riots.-Though the arge majority of the active rioters are reported to be Irish-it does no follow, nor is it to be beieved that a majority of the Irish in our city are ioters. We remember that in 1834 the Irish esponded nobly to the call of Mayor Lawrence n the restoration of order. To them, chiefly, were the negroes and the abolitionists indebted for what little protection they received, then dressed the Irish in America on behalf of the

We hope for a revival of the same spirit. The rish, next to the negroes, have an interest in putting down the spirit of aggression upon deressed or hated classes. More than once, have the Irish, in this country, been made the victims of that fiendish spirit. All caste distinctions should be swallowed up in the name of Americans, Christians, and men.

We are glad to see in the New York Herald the following appeal:

The Colored Orphan Asylum. APPEAL FOR THE HONOR OF OLD IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. perceive by the action of the Common Council, in considering an appropriation of \$50,000 war may yet explode the humbug that the slave for rebuilding the Colored Orphan Asylum, that for some of her sons more influential and better known than myself to inaugurate. Of all the acts which accompanied the "draft riots" in this universal abhorrence as the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum; and, as an Irishman, my blood has tingled with shame to know that this deed of fiendish atrocity was perpetrated mainly as a writer and author, by the publication of his by parties who claim to have come from that dear old isle, which has given birth to those whose whose gallant sons are even now showing their devotion to the country of their adoption, by been blessed under the benign Governnent of this Republic; and who, while they will not concede that Ireland is responsible for the rapine and cruelty which characterized the late disturbance, only need a suggestion to step forward eagerly for the purpose of wiping out, so far as reparation can do so, the stain brought pon the name of a land where—be her faults or isfortunes what they may—the orphan was always cherished, and the stranger never sought ospitable shelter in vain.

I would, then, through your influential col-umns, ask the Common Council to stay the ac-tion. Let the rebuilding of this Asylum be the

work of Irishman, and of them alone. For the honor of that dear old isle-for the love of our nothers who repose there-by the teachings of the Christianity we profess, and in the name of a common humanity, let this work be undertaken at once, so that the smoking ruins of passion orejudice, and crime may be converted by Ireland's sons, into a noble monument of liberal paration and justice.

To put the matter beyond the reach of any political imputation, I propose that our honored fellow-citizen, Charles O'Conor, whom no one will accuse of being an abolitionist, but whose genaccuse of being an abouttomist, but whose generosity and love of justice we all admire, be made Treasurer, that a meeting be called under his auspices, with such men as James T. Brady, Richard O'Gorman, John E. Devlin—whose sympathy I feel assured of, though never having onsulted them-and whatever be the sum ne cessary for the erection of a structure much superior to that destroyed -- whether fifty thousand dollars or one hundred thousand dollars-I feel assured there are Irishmen enough in this city ready to contribute, and as one of the humblest among them, I pledge myself for the two hundredth, or, if necessary, the one hundredth part of the amount—two hundred and fifty dollars, or five hundred dollars. Hoping you will ask in forwarding the work,

I remain, yours, respectfully,
A. F. Warneron

Position of the New York Herald -In its issue of July 30, the Herald defines its position as being on a conservative middle ground, between extremes, "the Copperheads on the one hand, and the "niggerheads" on the other. This is quite natural, though it comes rather late. Up to the fall of Fort Sumfer, the Herald was praising the Confederale Constitution as superior to the Federal, and advising all the States, New York especially, under its leadership and that of Mayor Wood, to rally under the new flag, which it had prepared to raise over its own office. Encountering a popular rebula it tacked short about, and, several times, proslaves. Then it came out violently against that measure, and threatened all abolitionists with the halter, yet claiming to be the organ of the Administration, till the President's first of January proclamation spoiled that ruse. Before in could find steed and saddle again, the more hold and venturesome World slipped ahead of it, as champion of the Copperheads, leaving the Her ald in the lurch. Nevertheless it jugged on, in the same race, railing at the negrous the arrests, and the conscription, till the reaction after the riots, alarms even the World, and nakes it curse the "Copperheads!" With this experience of the hazards of riding two horses, heading ing in opposite directions, the Herald resulves henceforth, to ride neither. So it seeks a real on the fence, to take breath, a little, before start ing again, or, hoping rather to build up a huce platform for a great do-nothing party to stand upon. Long since, it was foreseen by seeing men, that the time must come when there could be but two parties, the ultra pro-slavery, and the radical abolition parties. Already, it seems, that time has so nearly come, that the Herald claims to be the only remaining organ and rallying point of middle-ground men.

We must be almost "out of the woods." But the Herald can never keep to its proposed middle-ground. It caters to the Copperheads, in the

The New York Times, July 30, is not with a bold and manly editorial upon the "Delay of the Draft," asking " What means it" and closing thus :

" Governor Seymour and the Common Counci may, if they choose, put themselves into complicity with the mob, by lending themselves to the promotion of its ends. That they seem to be the this city, we demand that the National Govern ment, for which they have, without start, con tributed their treasure and their blood, shall no thus tamper with the life-strings of which seeks to beat down law, is therefore or which seeks to beat down law, is therefore or with the mob in a Without law, we perish; and the momortal enemy. An alliance with the mob in an form, by any authority City State or Nations, is public treachery. To suspend this draft, or in my way to modify it, because the mob so die tates, is to abet insurrection and anarchy; it is making us the victims of the wildest license just as often as scheming intrigue, or headlong pas on, may choose to give it rein. If the National authorities thus yield, they will deserve nothing and will receive nothing, from the better por on of this community, but unqualified conden

At It Again!-The World, July 31, cm poldened by the long delay, and apparent hesi tancy of the Government to resume the Draft comes out in a bold defence of the rictors, as impared with the Government. Hear it

"The mob was simply a result of that lawless ness of which the Republean party is the incar-nation. Between Mr. Lincoln breaking the Constitution and Pat breaking a window, we know Chase compelling an honest deby to be received in half value, and drunken Tom carrying off a coat, we know who injures his Isllow-men the most. Whenever the lower strata of society which the sense of justice revolts, how ginger! it must be treated."

If this is not an echo of Gov. Seymour's speech to the mob, inviting them to "come together again." What is it?

Mission of A. H. Stephens,-A long etter, purporting to be from a Confederate at Richmond, addressed to the Tribune, appears in that paper, of July 31, of which the Tribune edi-

"The sum and substance of the matter is this The Confederacy are alarmed and indignant our arming of negroes to fight them, and desired to send Mr. Stephens to Washington to enter an im o the citizens, and enrolled themselves to assist posing remonstrance against it, and give our Gor ernment fair notice that, if we did not give it up. they would also embark in it with all their and arm ten negroes to our one. This is what M tephens would have imposingly announced Daniel O'Connell was then living, and had ad- the President, had he been permitted to proceed his gunboat 'Torpedo,' to our capital, and been received there as a Confederate Ambassade President Lincoln didn't see it."

> The sum and substance of the Tribune's comnents is: Well. Let them try it. If they arm the negroes, they must free them, or they will turn their arms against them. If they free them, slavery dies, and, nothing can then prevent a reunion of North and South. Pretty well put. Exploding Humbugs.-The Times says

the slave will stick to his master-second, that the freed negro won't fight at all-third, that the slave before liberated, will fight to get his lib Wait a little longer, Mr. Times. Perhaps the

the war has exploded three humbugs-first, that

lessons are not ended yet. Gov. Seymour and the War Department.-Gov. Seymour, it is said, claims (1) that the proportion of the draft allotted to New York should be diminished by 42,092 men: (2). that there is a disproportion in the several congressional districts; and (3), that some citizens residing in the country, but doing business in the city, are enrolled twice. The War Departnames are loved and honored in every land, and ment answers. (1), That the discrepancy between the State and the War Department, as to the total amount of the draft shall be satisfactorily adjusted; (2), that the Government has not ap portioned the draft for the different districts, but the apportionment shall be equalized; (3), that if persons are found to have been curolled

> The Rev. W. L. Hoge, formerly associate pastor of the Brick Church (Dr. Spring's), was with Lee's army at Martinsburg, and preached the funeral discourse over the romains of Gen.

more than once, the mistake shall be corrected.

Anything further, Gov. Seymour?

He has found his own company, without doubt, We wish all others like him were with him.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.

The Governor of New-Jersey has procured a postponement of the Draft in that State for thirty days, in order that an effort may, meantime, be made to fill up her quota by volunteer-At the end of the thirty days, the Draft will be required; but the month's respite may be worth very much to the Rebellion. - Trib.

Charleston .- By the arrival of the gunboat Paul Jones we have dates from Charleston Harbor to the 26th. The siege of Fort Wagner is progressing. A battery of heavy siege guns has been erected within 1 000 yards of the Fort. Our batteries on the left have advanced 600 yards nearer Fort Sumter. Our army is said to be confident of success. A portion of the prisoners taken in the recent conflict have been exchanged. The rebels, however, refuse to give up the officers and men of the 54th Mass., who have fallen into their lands. It is not definitely ascertained what has become of them, but it is reported that the negroes have been sold into slavery, and that the officers are treatee with unmeasured abuses. Col. Shaw was buried, by the rebels, with 25 of his men. Those of our wounded who fell into the hands of the rebels have been barbarously treated by the surgeons, who siezed every pretext to amputate, and even mutilate their victims. The Sisters of Mercy were not allowed to attend them. The Willard of the 54th Mass., Lieut, Col. Hallowell, died of his wounds. Concerning our aggregate losses, Gen. Gilmore, in an official report, says: My Medical Director in the field reports an ggregate loss in killed and wounded in our hands of class. I judge there are 350 missing. The lusses cover the three actions of the 10th, 11th and

Army of the Potoniac .- A despatch from Washington says that Gen Lee is marching his dent to his word! forces in the vicinity of Culpepper, and preparing for a great battle. Nothing is said regarding the whereabouts of our army.

made a sudden raid into eastern Kentucky. Our forces were at first surprised and heaten, but

Tonnessee A light has occurred at Lexpeten between the Union force under Col. Norwere engaged in enforcing the rebel conscription in that region. The rebels were routed and Col. From North Carolina - More Unionism Campbell, with two Lieutenants, 25 privates, and two cannons, were captured.

From the South West.-Memphis dispatches of the 29th of July, state that Gen. Joe. Johnston's army is said to be on Pearl River, a few miles west of Meridian, where fortifications are being erected. Gen Johnston will make the Mabile and Ohio Railroad from Okolona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defense. He is said to have received large re-enforcements from Bragg's army. Mississippi is virtually bandoned by the Rebels. The removal of the slaves from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. forlidding their further introduction, and Ger and Vicksburg. The fortifications at the former place are being strengthened, and the culistment Bunners.

Great Britain, which has long sought the Northern and the Southern people.

The Standard says North Carolina has furnish that the country of the standard says North Carolina has furnish. been retaken by us, and that Gen Franklin had plete system of mounted patrols between Vicksberg and New-Orleans, who with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels. Everything is quiet. There are no signs of Rebels on either shore.

New Orleans dates are to the 25th. Gen. in their intentions. Franklin had arrived and had proceeded to Baton Rouge. Port Hadson is now garrisoned by negrees, under command of Brig.-Gen. George P. Andrews. Brashear City has been recaptured by

More Privateering.-The brig W. B. Nash of New York, with a cargo of lard and staves, was captured on the 8th of July by the British pirate Florida. (It is said that she has destroyed eleven other vessels since last accounts.)
The brave English Juccaneer, according to her isual custom, added lying to piracy by approaching her unsuspecting victim under the Stars and Stripes. Having induced the Nash to, lay to by this villainous device, she ran up the new flag of Great Britain (the same as that used by Jeff. Davis's Rebel Confederacy), and took possession of the brig. The British officers and crew then robbed the officers and crew of the Nash of their rivate property, sacked the vessel, just as the mob sacked houses in this city, set her on fire, just as did the mob, and finally landed the imprisoned men at Bermuda, a British port, where butish officers and citizens feted and lionized wondrous kind." The Florida is reported to be by all the leading citizens of the place, - Trib.

The Indian expedition.-

CHICAGO, July 30. Special dispatches from St. Paul, says that reports from Capt. Fiske's expedition state that positive information has been received of the complete disconfiture of Little Crow, and the desertion of all his followers but sixty, and his flight to the Yellowstone, beyond the Missouri. Other chiefs are awaiting the opportunity to surrender themselves and their warriors.

MONDAY, AUG 2.

Army of the Potomac .- A cavalry fight. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Aug. 2, 1863. Gen. Buford's cavalry, artillery, and a support ing infantry force, yesterday crossed the Rappa-hannock at the Railroad Station. Thence, with his cavalry and artillery, he proceeded to Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. en near Culpepper, Gen. Buford encountered a large force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withrew to a strong position, east of Brandy Station The loss on both sides was considerable. This

niles south-east of Culpepper. The 29 suttler wagons captured near Fairfax, bales of cotton, and 125 barrels of turpentine, Thursday night, by Moseby and his band, were revalued, together with the boat, at \$250,000. captured with all their contents Friday morning, near Aldie, by the 2d Massachusetts cavalry. A skirmish ensued between the guerillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body Moseby fled, closely pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been yet received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two second batch of Monitors, which will commence others of Moseby's band near New Baltimore, and were engaged in ferreting out others. Yesterday and to-day the weather has been by far

the hottest of the season. All quiet to-night. From Charle ton Harbor .- The siege progressing favorably.—By the steam transpor Belvidere, which arrived at this port on Saturday and the steam transport Fulton, which arrived last evening, we receive advices from the scene of Gen. Gillmore's operations against Charleston to the 31st ult. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner; and, what is more important, he had also succeeded in mounting three heavy 200-pounder siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open fire on the day the Belvidere left. It is expected that Fort Sumter can thus be re-

ments for the purpose are completed.

Protection of Colored Soldiers.

GENERAL ORDER-NO. 252. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF-FICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863. The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all

concerned :-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1863. It is the duty of every government to give pro-tection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit no discontinuous control of the conditions of the conditi tinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civiliza tion of the age. The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners

in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a robel soldier shall be placed at bard public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive

the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By order of the Secretary of War.

E D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General. "Better late than never." The restraining influence of this order was needed months ago. following wounded Union officers have reach- Its appearance will be welcomed by all loyal ed New York; Col. Chatfield, of the 6th Conn., men. We do not see how the President could Licut Col. Steele of the 62nd Ohio, Col. W. B. do less, or that he could do more, since we Barton, of the 48th N. Y., Major Hicks, of the have no right to easlave. Yet we fear that the 76th Penn, Major Nash, of the 100th N. Y. Capt, putting of rebel captives to hard labor, provided they belong to the easte of "poor white trash," of the 54th Mass, Lieut, Taylor, of the 54th N. non-slave-holders-will strike little terror into Y., and Col. Voris, and Captain Crane of the 67th the lordly aristocrats who have pressed them in-Ohio. Gen Strong who led the advanced has to their service, and who deem them little better than slaves. To the poor creatures themselves it will be a relief and a benefit, in the end. The best part of the President's order is its of-

ficial annunciation of the great truth that " It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition." sth instants. Many of the wounded will return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of the That self-evident principle, carried into practice by the Federal Government, would liberate every slave in the land. Let the people hold the Presi-

The Pirate Florida at Sea Again. By an arrival, at this port, from Bermuda, we learn that the Pirate Florida went to sea on the 25th ult., after receiving coal and all necessary re Sentucky. The rebels, early in the week, pairs. The coal she received was brought by the steamer Harriet Pinckney from Halifax.

More Negro Regiments -- Adj.-Gen raffied, and are now driving the invaders from the state.

Thomas leaves Washington, to day, for the West, state. o New-Orleans, organizing regiments all along the River. He will be gone three or four months ington, between the Union force under Col. Normal and has the same full powers as before. Mr. J. 100, and a robel force under Col. Campbell who

> -The " Old North State" sick of the War. FORT MONROE, Aug. 2, 1863. The steamer Escort arrived this morning with

Newbern dates to Aug. 1.

The Roleigh (N. C.) Standard denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiater, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a South-

ern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Jeff. Davis
to suppress The Raleigh Standard, and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina." The Standard says: Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court and The Standard a'so, if cessary; and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use phy sical force to suppress The Standard, Davis will

arrived at New Orleans to take command of Gen. once, and see what terms can be obtained, and tained. not wait for Jeff. Davis.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jack-

son, N. C., found the enemy intrenched strongly Jackson, which commands the approaches to Weldon. Major Anderson on the 26th ult captured the enemy's pickets, and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeated the enemy

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

The Draft, in Washington, commenced vesterday. No disturbance occurred, and the utmost good feeling seemed to prevail. Numbers of persons stood by to witness the drawing, and shouts and laughter followed the announcement of any well-known name. George Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte (colored) were among the drafted, to the great delight of the crowd. In the First and Second Wards, where the drafting is completed, 553 colored and 1,380 white men have taken "prizes."

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.
The Richmond Whig, of August 1, has been

received here, and contains the following: Cummings Point was severely bombarded yes terday morning, commencing at about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two monitors were these piratical thieves, "A fellow feeling makes us engaged. The bombardment lasted until about 3 r. w., when the vessels withdrew. The batrepairing and refitting at this English port, aided | teries Gregg, Simpkins, Wagner, and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded, at Battery Gregg. The

battery is not materially injured.

There was no firing on James Island, to-day, and very little from Fort Wagner. Beauregard visited the James Island works, to-day,

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, July 31. A heavy bombardment has commenced at daylight, on the enemy's works on Morris Island, Wagner continuing until 2 o'clock, when it ceased.

A private letter received in this city, dated July 20, says: 'I went yesterday to Block Island and made a 'reconnoissance' from the tallest tree there. Block Island is between James Island and Morris Island, and distant from the former about one thousand vards. I saw from my elevated position that the rebels were erectng a line of batteries and building rifle pits al most the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, along the river. I could look over into Charleston and see what was going on there quite plainly. It is the nearest view I have yet had of Charleston, but our brave boys

will take a nearer one and astonish the rebels. Prizes .- The prize steamer Planet, Ensign B. Van. Voories in charge, arrived at this port reconnoissance confirms the concentration of Lee's on Monday. She was captured June 18, 125 forces near Culpepper, and indicated that his miles south of Mobile, by the U.S. steame. present headquarters are at Stevensburg, four Lackawanna. She is a sidewheel steamboat,

> Boston, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863. Arrived ship Banshee, Hayden, New York, for Matamoros, in ballast, a prize to steamer Niphon, having been captured off New Inlet.

> The new Ironclads.-The U. S. ironclad steamer Canonicus, the first vessel of the on the completion of the first nine, was launched at Boston on Saturday. They are longer, more formidable, and will be faster than their predecessors. The following is a complete list, with a

| e | statement of the condition of the vessels, | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|---------------|
| t | Name. | Condition. | Location. |
| i | Canonicus | Launchedeady to launch in 6 da | Boston |
| e | Manhattan R | eady to I'ch in 10 day | sJersey City |
| n | Mahopac R | leady to I'ch in 8 days | Jersey City |
| n | Manaygunt 1 | Ready to I'ch in 12 day | ysPittsburgh |
| 1- | Oneota1 | Ready to I'ch in 11 da | ys Cincinnati |
| t | SaugusI | Ready to I'ch in 6 day | sWilmington |
| n | Tippecanoe I | Ready to I'ch in 10 day | sCincinnati |
| 18 | Tecumseh | Ready to I'ch in 8 day | vsJersey City |

It is expected that Fort Sumter can thus be reduced without making the reduction of Wagner a Monday, has resulted in the complete triumph of Monday, has resulted in the complete triumph of the Union party. Bramlette, the Union candidate The Draft does not, after all commence in for Governor, is elected by, it is thought, 20,000 this city to-day, as was reported Saturday. It majority. Brutus J. Clay, brother of Cassius M. will however recommence as soon as arrange- Clay, (Union) is elected to Congress from Mr. Crittenden's district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mobs and Labor .- A grain-dealer Chicago, whose transactions are measured by millions of bushels per annum, wrote to his agent in this city on hearing by telegraph of the then in progress, to advise him as to the safety of future shipments to or through this port; re-marking that, though this was more convenient than any other place of export, he must send his grain to Europe by a different route unless he could be assured against a continuance or repetition of such doings. He was not only unwilling but unable to brave the possible loss of more property than he was worth, by the burning of archouses and elevators.

If the rioters could succeed by violence and arson in prescribing the use of steam elevators at our wharves, they would thereby drive a large portion of the now immense grain trade of our city to seek its destination by way of Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia. Baltimore or New-Orleans. instead of New-York. They might bankrupt our grain merchants, but they would at the same time beggar themselves. And this is about the average net product of mobs and riots.—Tri-

Young Rioters.-Last Friday, two respectble and intelligent ladies were chatting on the idewalk on Twenty-eighth street, near Second avenue, when their attention was arrested by eight or ten colored women, who were running toward them, pursued by a band of half-grown boys, who were calling them (the negro women) names, and throwing stones at them. They implored these white ladies to speak in their behalf; they did so, and that enraged the little scoundrels to such a degree they became more cruel than be fore. The mob increased, some men joining it, and these white women had to share the blows with the blacks, because they ventured to speak a word in their behalf. Eggs, stones, brickbats, and other missiles were thrown at them—and not a man could be found to come to their rescue. These colored women had just left Blackwell's Is land, and had been assured that they could return to their homes in peace and safety. They dare not go to their homes, and by this time have probably returned to the Island. Is there no way to reach these young rioters, and put a final stop to their barbarities? Their parents will not prevent them, but rather look on their riotous duct as praiseworthy. Our authorities would confer a great favor upon the community by making immediate search for these young rioters. Their prompt punishment may insure peace to the poor colored people in that neighborhood .-- Ib.

"Young rioters" against colored people are educated to their vocation by parents and by a community poisoned with the false doctrine that colored people have not the same constitutional and legal rights with white people--none which whites are bound to respect. If we would get rid of the effect, we must do away the cause.

Our British Friends .- A private letter of the latest date from Liverpool says:
"One of the iron-clad rams building by the

launched on the 4th inst. They are fitting her out with as much expedition as possible. She is to have two turrets; has a ram on the stern, and is plated with iron plates 413 inches thick. Their speed will be from 12 to 13 knots per hour. No pains or expense has been spared to make them the most perfect and invulnerable ships affoat."

A Baltimore Slave Pen.-Horrors of the Barbarous Institution,—A sickening sight to behold.—A specimen of the rebel cause.—The following official report needs no comment. The facts it states speak for themselves:

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1863. To Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM H. CHEESEBROUGH, Assistant Adjutant General.

Sig: I have the honor to report that immediately on the receipt of Special Order No. 202, of this date, I proceeded to Camlin's slave-pen, in Pratt street, accompanied by Lieut. Sykes and Sergeant Southworth. I considered any guard annecessary. The part of the prison in which slaves are confined incloses a brick paved yard, he met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result. John Mitchell, ediffront wall is a high brick one; the other sides tor of The Richmond Enquirer, is an agent of are occupied by the cells or prisons. In this yard Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Northern and the Southern people. down its scoreling rays, and

In this place I found 25 men, 1 boy, 29 women and 3 infants. Sixteen of the men were shackled together by couples, at the ankles, by heavy irons, and one had his less chained together by ingeniously contrived locks connected by chains suspended to his waist. I sent for a blacksmith and had the shackles and chains removed. The following statement exhibits the name of

the prisoners, the names and residences of their owners, and the period for which they have been louined her Husband. The w held in confinement. Chas. Dorry, belongs to Thos. Worthington, Baltimore Co., imprisoned 10 days, disloyalty. Wm. Simms, Nancy Counter, Prince George Co.

17 months disloyalty.

We omit the names of the rest of the men, 26

These all expressed their desire to enlist in the service of the United States, and were conducted to the recruiting office on Camden street, to be examined by the surgeon. The women are in num-

Betsy Ward, Dr. Snyder, Georgetown, 23 Virginia West, Wm. Cleggett, Prince Geo. Co. months, disloyalty. Ellen S. Bobertson, Uriah Hessett, Washington.

Lenah Harrod, Dr. S. Makel, Georgetown, 15

Rachel Harrod (6 years old), Dr. S. Makel. Georgetown, 15 months [We omit the remainder of the names]

These unfortunates were all liberated in accordance with your orders. It appears from their statements that this slave-pen has been used chiefly for the purpose of holding persons, in evasion of the law of Congress, entitled to their freedom in the District of Columbia, and persons claimed as slaves by Rebels or Rebel sympathizers. Respectfully submitted, WM. BIRNEY, Colonel 2d U. S. Colored troops

Inspector and Mustering Officer.

The Copperhead Conspiracy. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune Washington, July 30, 1863.

Every day reveals traces of an extensive con spiracy to defeat the draft and insure the triumph of the Rebellion, and as each coil of the "serpent" unfolds its discloses a Copperhead leader. If all loyel men and editors will gather up the details, ere long the historian (if not the judge and jury) will have all the raveling ends in his hands, and be able to show the "snake's" entire length, and all his mazy windings through the "grass." The all his mazy windings through the "grass." The tollowing extract of a letter from a man of sound loyalty and judgment and strict veracity, dated "Oswego, July 20, 1863," discloses a sneaking "Oswego, July 20, 1803," unscioses a snearing rick of the conspirators and its defeat in that city Had the arms been returned to where the mob could easily lay hold on them, knowing that the millitia Colonel would not use his forces to their injury, Oswego might have been a little New fork for a few days. But to the letter :

"The week has been one of great excitement this city. A select number of loyal men had a meeting on Monday evening, when we began to hear of resistance to the draft in this city. sufficient was given to the whispers to induce adjourments to succeeding evenings, and by Thursday we had our civil authorities aroused, so that the arms of the 48th New York State Militia, which were in a situation to be seized and used by the conspirators, were taken from the Armory to the Fort, and guarded by ten men from each to the Fort, and guarded by ten men from each of the five companies of the city. There are fourteen regulars in the Fort, and three brass sixpound field-pieces, and two brass twelve-pound howitzers, loaded, ready for what may happen. The Common Council have sworn in about all the loyal men as special police, and now we feel ready for anything that may occur. The loyal men outside of the meetings did not seem to know that there was anything in the wind until Saturday, when leading citizens met with the Common Council, and again specials were sworn in. On Council, and again specials were sworn in. On that day also Brig.-Gen. John A. Green of Syracuse, of the Gov. Seymour stamp, came down here, and made out the papers of a newly appointed Colonel of the 48th Regiment, of the same stamp, who immediately proceeded to the Fort, and ordered the men to take the arms, &c., back to the Armory, and then disperse. He was closely followed by the Sheriff, who told the Colonel that he (the Sheriff) had ordered the arms and men there, and that it would be quite time enough to take them back to the Armory reinforcements are arriving.

when the civil authorities so decided. They are in the Fort yet-and our city is not disturbed by

Gather up the pieces; we shall be able to put them together, and have a complete dead snake, by and by.

A. B. G.

The effect of Confiscation.—The Hon. Ino. C. Underwood, Fifth Auditor, in charge of the Bureau for confiscating and selling Rebel property to pay the expenses of the present in-surrection, thus states, in a recent speech, the po-sition of the Government, and the final results of Confiscation to the nation:

"And then will come the confiscation, sale, and subdivision of the old Rebel plantations into farms, owned and cultivated by soldiers and other loyal men who have stood by the country in its loyal men who have stood by the country in its hour of trial. And what a signal display of retributive justice shall we see in this! For has not enough loyal blood been poured out and mingled with the soil of Virginia to extinguish every Rebel right, and establish the most unques-tionable title in the heirs of the patriots and martyrs who have fallen defending the liberties and unity of the nation? With a denser white population thus obtained will naturally come a higher civilization, free schools, universal education, arts, manufactures, and a corresponding growth of Christian morality and pure religion." We are not sanguine as to the moral effect of 'a denser white population"-if the colonization

Death of General Strong.-Brigadier-General George C. Strong, who returned to this city last week from Morris Island, where he was badly wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner, died at 3 o'clock this morning, at the residence of his father-in law, Mr. W. A. Budd, in this city. General Strong was born in Stockbridge, nont. His father died when he was but eight years of age, and he was adopted in the family of

of the contraband be in contemplation.

is uncle, A. S. Strong, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, under whose care he received his pre liminary education for military life. He entered West Point Academy in the class of 1857, and held the post of first captain of cadets for three years during the course. After he was graduated he had charge of the Bridesburg arsenal, was thence transferred to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Mount Vernon, Alabama

After the defection of Major Mordecai he had charge of the Watervliet arsenal for a short time; but on the breaking out of the rebellion he applied for active service, was on the staff of General McDowell at the battle of Bull Run, and was complimented for his efficiency in that battle by General. He was next appointed upon the staff of General McClellan, but immediately after was detailed as ordnance officer to General Butler the Department of the East, and afterwards mpanied Butler to the Department of the . He distinguished himself at Biloxi and in the perilous adventure up the Tangipaho River.

General Strong was but thirty-one years of age at the time of his death. His career was brilliant, and promised a still more brilliant future. He was brave, skillful in his profession, a thorough soldier, and a true gentleman in all the relations of life. At the assault on Fort Wagner he com Messrs. Lairds at Birkenhead for the Rebels was launched on the 4th inst. They are fitting her out distinguished bravery and skill. If he had been supported his noble column would have captured

> Sale of Negroes -Seven "young and likely negroes were sold a few days since, near Rock-ville, Maryland, at eighteen dollars a head, or one

John Morgan, the famous rebel guerrilla is spending the warm months in the Ohio Peni tentiary, at the expense of the Government.

Vailandigham a pilot for Morgan-It is believed by officials here that Vallandigham furnished Morgan with information and plans for his late raid. The rout was carefully chosen through the sections where the Vallandighamites were known to be strongest, but inasmuch as Mor-gan appropriated the horses of his Copperhead as well as those of Union residents, he failed to produce that uprising or to receive the sympathy which has been promised and expec-

Miss. Anna E. Dickinson is lecturing in

How a Rebel General's slave beloed ed 95,000 soldiers for the causeless war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded; that North Carabinat should send a delegation to Washington at covered with drying clothes, were all it consents in Maryland and Pennsylvania, an intelligence of the standard says North Carabinates and the Summer heat. A few benches, a hydrast, numerous wash-tubs and clothes-lines, says that on the 5th instant, during the movements in Maryland and Pennsylvania, an intelligence of the standard says North Carabinates and the summer heat. A few benches, a hydrast covered with drying clothes, were all it consents in Maryland and Pennsylvania, an intelligence of the standard says North Carabinates and the summer heat. A few benches, a hydrast covered with drying clothes, were all it consents in Maryland and Pennsylvania, an intelligence of the standard says North Carabinates and the summer heat. gent negro man, who, it is reported, belongs to the rebel General Stuart, was discovered in the vicinity, and imparted information to cur commander concerning the number and location of a body of rebel troops on South Mountain, which led to the capture of fifteen hundred of the enemy, with a large number of horses, wagons and ambulances. would be a generous reward, were this slave within our lines, to return him, as certain people

Joined her Husband.-The wife of Vallandigham, with her son and several friends, has joined her husband at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. She is said to be a very comely-looking lady, betraying no signs of unhappiness. The correspondent who communicates this intelligence says that Vallandigham himself wears a cour nance of dejection and disappointment, which i as much attention where he now is as he proba-Co., 15 months, disloyalty. This man has been bly expected to be. Few pilgrims from Obio or confined in all about three years. litical martyr .-- Post.

Emancipation in Missouri. -- Another onvention called .- A number of the leading loyalists of St. Louis, headed by B. Gratz Brown, have issued a call for a State Convention of the Union men of Missouri, to take action in refer ence to the proceedings of the convention recent ly held, which passed a so-called Emancipation ordinance, and other matters demanding popu lar attention. The St. Louis Democrat says of

"It is in response to the general demand of the people in all parts of the State. The truly loyal union people must have an organization, that unity of purpose and action may be secured The political power of the State is in the handof pro-slavery men, and the military forces of the State are, in part, under the same control. Gov. ernor Gamble is himself a slaveholder, and so is General Odin Guitar, who employs his military alent, and the military forces of the State, not pursuing and driving out rebels and gueril las, but in disarming, arresting and persecut-ing some of the best and most active Union men of the State. While such outrages are perpetrating, it becomes the duty of the truly loyal to take counsel together, and adopt measures to protect themselves and their rights. The people are not satisfied with the action of the Convention: the more it is examined the more odious it appears and the people are fully determined not mit to it. Slavery is now practically dead in this State, except as it is upheld by military force, and the people will not carry its dead carcass upon their shoulders for ten years."

FOREIGN.

Europe.-The America has arrived, from outhampton, bringing European dates to the 22d. The news of the precipitate retreat of Lee from Pennsylvania, and the surrender of Vicksburg, are commented upon by the British press. The Daily News and Star rejoice in the Union victories, which they accept as heralds of ap proaching peace. The Times is quite confound ed at the new turn affairs are taking, but endeavors to explain away the effects of recen-Federal victories, and insists that the struggle is being prolonged, without material successes on either side. The news, however, has had the effect of sending up American stocks, and causing a depreciation in "Confederate" bonds. The Russian reply to the English note is published, as also a summary of that to the French note, The tone of these replies, though courteous and skillfully drawn up, is not as conclusive as was anticipated. A conference, although not declined, is represented as superfluous. No encouragement is given concerning arrangements for an armistice. An amnesty, however, is proposed. The reply of the Czar is considered unsatisfactory, by the three Powers, and it is thought that they will insist upon the compliance of Russia to the terms proposed in their notes. Several engagements have occurred between the Poles and Russians, the former being quite as frequently successful as the latter. An eruption of Mount Etna has commenced.

Mexico.-We have received no news direct from Mexico. Indirectly we learn that French

Later from Europe.-By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax we lave European dates to the 26th, four days later than those previously

received. It is announced that the Galway line of steam ers is to go into operation again on the 19th of August. The marine insurance companies is been heavy losers by the capture of the ship F. Hoxie by the Alabama—some £150,000 having been sunk by the operation. The wners of the Alexandra had applied for the release of their vessel, and for compensation for her detention but the application could not be entertained until certain proceedings before the Courts were gone through with. An Anti-Southern Association had cated its amendment. He referred to the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, and said it was well known that two iron-clads were now being built at Liver pool for the rebels. He called upon the British lovernment to prevent a declaration of war or the part of the American Government. Mr Layard, in behalf of the Government, insisted that everything had been done, which could be done to prevent the equipment of vessels for the rebels in English ports. He further insisted that the Americans had built ships of war for Russia during the Crimean war, and had recruited their armies in Ireland during the present war, both of which statements Mr. Layard doubtless knew to be untrue when he uttered them. Lord Palmer ton also defended the course of the Government and said he could see no distinction in principle between "selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates." Mr. Cobden offered to read a letter from Secretary Welles, denying the truth of the statement made by Mr. Laird in the House of Commons some time ago, that his firm had been approached by agents of the United States Government relative to building war ves-sels for the North. The Polish question remains much as represented by the previous steamer.

There is much dissatisfaction, both in France and
England, at the tenor of the Russian note, and the Cabinet of Vienna is also said to be much excited. There had been a further advance on Cotton i Liverpool. Breadstuffs and Provisions also had an upward tendency. Consols were quoted at 925 a 923 for money. Times.

TWO PREMIUMS OFFERED. Authors will be interested to learn that two premiums are offered for the tracts to be publish-

ed by the American Reform Tract and Book So-

ciety of Cincinnati: 1. Dea. Gurdon Judson offers a premium of \$100 for the best essay against SECRET SOCIE TIES. This offer is made with special reference to those secret organizations that are even now

plotting treason against our Government. Com-mittee of Award: Rev. B. P. Aydelott. D. D., Rev. C. Kingsly, D. D., and Prof. L. J. Evans. Manuscripts will be received until the first of January. 1864, and should be addressed to Ceylon Hudson Acting Sec. A. R. T. & B. Society, No. 28 Wes Fourth St., Cincinnati.
2. Hon. Levi Ressell offers a premium of \$50

for the best Tract of from: eight to sixteen pages, against PROFANE SWEARING, to be published the American Reform Tract and Book Society. of Cincinnati. Committee of Award : Revs. Samue Wolcott, T. H. Hawks, and J. M. Hoyt, all of Cleveland, Ohio. Manuscripts will be received until the first of December next, and should be addressed to Rev. Samuel Wolcott, Cleveland,

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, \ New-York city F. O. IRISH, and vicinity. JOHN WINCH, Canadice, N. Y. REV. JOHN MOORE, Lockport, N. Y A. L. STRYKER, Java Village, N. Y. WM. R. STONE, Cortland, N. Y. J. UNDERHILL, Osseo, Mich. N. J. Cogswell, East Springhill, Pa, WILLIAM CALDWELL, Hickory, Pa. REV. CHARLES GRANGER, Paxton, Ill. JONATHAN LAW, Walcott's Mills, Ind. GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city and vicinity. ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich.

REV. THOMAS W. JONES, Augusta, Mic

WM O. HOUGHTALING, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AUSTIN CASTLE, Washington, Ill.

SAMUEL MATTHEWS, Mahoning, Pa.

T. G. WHIFE, Geddes, N. Y. WILLIAM A. PLANT, Marcellus, N. Y. REV. ANSON H. STEARNS, Peterboro, N.Y. we flog our Children? To Correspondents—Negroes
--Position when Sleeping—Justice—Stammering---ASA WATERS, Union City, Mich JOHN N. CLIFFORD, Augusta, Me JAMES BOYD, Keene, Ohio. SILAS SMITH, West Albany, Vt. REV. DANIEL SHUCK, Hartsville, Ind. TITUS C. BRIGGS, Williams Center, Ohio. FREDERICK HARTZELL, Smithfield, O. DR. E. H. CARTER, Burlington, Vt. A. Lockwood, Jonesville, Mich. Rev. H. McKEE, Brandon, Wis. C. G. Corwin, Magee's Corners, N.Y. HENRY W. SMITH, Scottsville, Pa. GEO. COFFIN, Ludlow, Vt. REV. L. E. BARNARD, Georgia, Vt. arnum, beside the usual premiums. Splendid pre-iums for clubs. See Mirror of Fashi us, or send for Rev. J. B. Dawson, West Alexander, Pa. STEPHEN ALLEN, Adrian, Mich. ELEAZER HALE, Talmage, Ohio. JAMES JEFFREY, Homesville, O. REV. WILLARD BURR, Strongsville, O. M. R. HULL, Dublin, Ind. REV. I. L. ADAIR, Leevenworth City, Kan. REV. A. G. BEMAN, New Haven, Ct. ADAM KEYS, Jordan's Grove, Ill. JOHN KELLY, Stephen's Mills, N. Y. DEA. GEORGE DAVIS, Thompson, Conn. ELIAS TETERICK, Winchester, Ohio. R. G. Patron, Peoria, Ill. G. A. CRUICKSHANK, Delaware, O. JONATHAN WHITEHEAD, Lane Depot. 111. Robert Dawson, Martinsburg, Ohio. WILLIAM McClure, Northfield, Iowa. B. M. SPAULDING, South Albany, Vt. WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, Centreville, Iowa J. W. MERRILL, Oberlin, Ohio. REV. T. B. McCORMICK, Princeton, Ind. Wm. A. NICKERSON, Sycamore, Ill. WILLIAM D. LOWREY, Calais, O. WILLIAM D. BABBITT, Minneapolis, Min. REV. L. FOSTER, Blue Island, Ill. J. C. HARRINGTON, Granby Centre, N. Y. J. W. THOMPSON, Deersville, O. WILLIAM R. ADAMS, Kohomo, Ind. CYRUS BRAINARD, Kankakee City, Ill. DAVID CHICHESTER, So. Norwalk, Con. NATHAN RUSSELL, Cambridgeport, Mass. JOEL ROBINSON, North Wrentham, Mass. REV. R. F. MARKHAM, Wheaton, Ill. REV. J. K. WELLMAN, Adrian, Mich. REV. J. R. JOHNSON, Connecticut. CHARLES C. SCOTT, Fairfield Iowa. NEWELL WHEELER, West Chazy, N. Y. REV. G. GEMMEL, Quasqueton, Iowa. REV. SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, Kenosha, Wis. WILLIAM MACNAB, New York. REV. H. T. CHEEVER, Worcester, Mass. HENRY RINER, Seven Mile, Ohio. A. G. MEACHAM, Florid, Ill. REV. WM. A. HAWKES, Bearsville, N. Y. REV. T. H. HOLMES, Terre Haute, Ind. REV. HIRAM JOHNSON, Titusville, Penn WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Oberlin, Ohio. REV. J. COPELAND, Clinton, Kansas. ANTHONY McKALLER, South Argyle, N. Y REV. MR. SPEAK, Glen Cove, N. Y. M. Brigham Esq., Toledo, Ohio. N. H. CALLARD, " "
REV. WM. WEBB, Detroit, Mich. E. R. HEGLEY, Corydon, Iowa. REV. JONATHAN JONES, Hudson, Mich. REV. R. H. Ross, Addison, Mich. SENECA M. BURGESS, Hudson, Mich. REV. H. WARNER, Lyons, Iowa, ALFRED E. ALDRICH, Allen Prairie, Mich.

DHISIOGNOMY .- "Signs of Character" and How PHISIOGNOMY.—"Signs of Character" and How to Read them.

Noses. The Secretive Nose. The Confiding Nose. The Economical Nose. Feminine Noses, National Noses. The American Nose. The German, English, Irish, French, Indian, Negro, and Mongolian Noses. Pacific Islanders, and "Noted Noses." Noses of Sculpture Postical Noses, Dauble Noses, Toner's Nose ture-Poetical Noses, Double Noses, a Toper's Nose —and the end of the Nose.

A Ballad For the Times—Crinoline—Medical

Rev C F Wiggins, Angola, Ind.

Geo. W. CLARK, Sherwood, Mich. Jacob K. BARTLETT, Bronson,

Deacon D. W. FRARY, P. M., Sylvania, O.

A BALLAD FOR THE TIMES—Crinoline—Medical College for Women. Being patented. Psychical distinctions of Race. Science and the Arts—Articles on Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, and on various useful subjects, in the Phrenological Journal for August, 15c. by First post,—by Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. A. WILLIAMS & CO. DRY GOODS. No. 167 Eighth Avenue, Bet. 18th and 19th Sts. 1st Store from 16th St.

. A. WILLIAMS.) OHN PURCELL. S. CANTRELL, BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER. 813 Broadway,

Between 11th and 12th Sts., WILLIAM NEELY

BOOT & SHOE STORE 348 Bowery, opposite Third St., Corner of Great Jones street, NEW-YORK Quick sales and small profits my motto. The Nimble

ICH DIEN. GLOBE HOTEL. WM. P. POWELL, PROPRIETOR. No. 2 Dover St., near Franklin Sq. NEW-YORK.

Surpence is better than the Slow Shilling.

RUFUS L. SCOTT. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 60 Wall Street,

DR. WILLIAM P. POWELL, JR. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, No. 2 Dover Street,

SILAS LOUNSBERRY.

DENTIST,

No. 1169 Broadway, New-York. L. HIGGINS, GROCER,

747 Sixth Avenue, cor. 44th St. NEW-YORK. JOHNSON & PATTERSON. House & Sign Painters, Glaziers and Varnishers, No 97 High St. Brooklyn.

Advertisements.

THE UNITY OF MAN-all The Unity of Langu The Law of Development—Nations, like Individuals—Latitude and Longitude, The Barbarian,

THE AMERICAN MAN: Contrasted with the English Scotch, Irish, French, etc.—The Secret of Longevity
—The perils of life.—How life is shortened—and how PHYSIOLOGY IN THE PULLIT -- Soul and Body - Their

aprocal relations—The propensities—Dyspepsiaat, attraction—Climate are Character—Swimming , in the August No. Phresological Journal, 15 nts, \$150 a year. Fowler & Wells, N. Y., and

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS

No. 45 Maiden Lane. We Supply Everything in our line for Basine Professional, and Private use, execute all styles of Printing, Lidiographic and Book binding at the lowest rates, Blank books, Writing Papers and Stationery of ev ery kind - Diaries for 1863, Photographic Albums, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books, Gold Pens, Cicton Inks, Chessmen, Note Papers, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c.

OUR NEW MAJOR GENERAL.—The character of George G. Meab, M. G. C.—with a life-like Por-trait, according to Physiology, Phrenology, and Phylognomy—How to estimate Character—Judging a ian by one defeat—Pitt and Nelson, Goldsmith and ie Monkey. Admiral Andrew H. Foote—His likeness and

ien, His Portrait, Character, and sketch of his life strations. Lions—their habits—How they get the opper. Resumment Manners. The Art of Go What Can I no Best? Choice of pursuits: Shall

Marraige, Gray Hair, Clergymen's Sons, &c., in the August No. Phrenological Journal 15 cents, by irst post. Fowler & Wells, N. Y. Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASATONS. The Summer No. now ready contains five full size Dress Patterns, elegant Cloak and colored Plates, por Bress Patterns, elegant Gloak and colored Plates, por-trait of Princess Alexandra, large extra sheet of new Braid Patterns, over 100 Engravings of all the Fash-ionable Novelties, and much valuable information; altogether, the most attractive number ever issued. Price 25 cents. Yearly, \$1, with a valuable preaium. To each yearly subscriber before the 1st eptember next, will be given a splendid Cartes of liste of the Liliputian Bridal Party, including P.

way, N. Y. A. L. ROBINSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Address Mme, Demokest, No. 473 Broad

COAL AND WOOD YARD.

RICHARD MARTIN, DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS. UNDER COVER.

Also, the best Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory Wood WEST 23d STREET,
Between 10th & 11th Avenues,
NEW YORK.

We All orders sent by Dispatch Post promptly at-

PILES. PILES. PILES. PAGE'S BALM FOR THE AFFLICTED. A certain cur or Itching, blind, or hemorrhoid, by external applica-on. Call for a circular. For sale by druggists and

Brinkerhoff, 112 Wm. St. PENSIONS.

\$100 BOUNTY, PAY & PRIZE MONEY PROCURED BY NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP. NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No charge made until the money is collected. Letters of inquiry answered without charge, From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th.
To Soldiers and their heirs.—The advertisem of Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP in to-day's Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of all hose who have claims on the government for solliers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so—while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public onfidence and patronage.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German paper,] of September 23d, 1862.

BACK PAY OF DISCHARGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS. Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, who have an Messis. Altributors, Glibbert & Camp, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collection of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers or their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it is well to know that acknowledged reliable men of

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of Sept. 25th, 1862.

One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Nertheron, Gilbert & Camp, recommended by the most respectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for soldiers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these conflowers, may rest assured that the diers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claims are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREADS.—Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested of our soldiers and their tamilles will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C.

GEO. M. TRACY'S NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE

Perfect Fitting Shirt Manufactory, No. 101 William St., N.Y.,

TINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASURE AND PERFECT FIT WARRANTED. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARM UNDER GAR-MENTS, SUCH AS, SHAKER KNIT UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SHAKER FLANNEL DO.

OR RHEUMATICS. HEAVY SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. CANTON FLANNEL DO. ENGLISH MERENO UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, DO. LAMBS WOOL DO. FINE SHIRTS READY MADE, SUPERIOR SCARFS AND

SCARLET FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

LINEN COLLARS, FOUR PLY TIES, M'CLELLAN SCARFS. FINE KID GLOVES, DO. BEAVER DO. SATIN AND SILK STOCKS. DO. CASSIMERE DO. SUSPENDERS, SILK GLOVES, PLUSH LINED HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, CLOTH DO. DO. DO. CARDIGAN JACKETS, RINGWOOD GLOVES,

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

LOW PRICES.

GEO. M. TRACY, Ag't. No. 101 William St.

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.

FLANNEL TRAVELLING

JOSEPH MERRILL. 740 BROADWAY, Three doors below Astor Place, NEW-YORK MANUFACTURER OF FINE

TO PLEASE THE WEARER. STORMS & FERRIS. SALT DEALERS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

185 WASHINGTON STREET, Pure Saltpetre, Crude and Refined, for Packers' use.

WM. T. DAWLEY. Commission Merchant

FOR THE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS. 42 Cortlandt St., up stairs, New-York. Sheetings; Shirtings; Ticks; Drills; Stripes; Denims; Grain Bags; colored and white Carpet Warps; Patent and common Twine, in bundles and barrels; Batts; Wicks; Waddings; Yarn; Cotton Flannel; Burlaps; Wool Twine; Fluid, Coal Oil and Camphene Wicks,

EXTRAORDINARY AND SPLENDID PRE-MIUMS.

To the Yearly Subscribers to MME, DEMOREST'S MIR-ROR OF FASHIONS, including Extra Patterns, System of Dress-Cutting, Magazines, Photographic Albums, elegant gilt or steel Side and Back Combs, \$5 Running-Stitch Sewing-Machines, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines, and Patent Lever Gold Watches. Any of the above valuable premiums to be obtained without paying any money for them. For particulars see The Mirror of Fashions, or send for a circular.

The T.S. Wright House. 161 Concord St. Mrs. S. Plant respectfully announces that she has opened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging House at 161 Concord st, Brooklyn, where she is prepared to accommodate the public on the most reason

Gardiner's Compound. AGENT, F. C. WELLS,

No. 115 Franklin street, Boston. If you have the Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum ad Neuralgia Compound, as it is an internal remedy, iving out and entirely eradicating the disease.

CHARLESTOWN Mass. Sept. 1st, 1862. Dear Sir:-I cannot command language to express ing which has recently been afforded me by your val-uable medicine. For nearly four years I have seen a rictim of Rheumatism, from which I have suffered ime I was confined to my bed, and, when able to walk at all, even in my room, could not do so without the aid of a staff, and frequently experienced the most excruciating pains. I had lost all confidence in the power of medicine to relieve me; and when a friend me time to apply for it. I at length concluded to ry it, without any expectation that it would benefit ny friends in less than three days I found my pains were fast leaving me, and in one week they were cone. I hung up my staff, and am now able, without its aid, to walk, run, and leap, with almost as much ease as when a young man, though now more than 60 years of age. It seems almost a miracle that such a change has

come over me, and I only hope that any persons who are suffering as I have suffered may be induced by my wonderful cure to try the "COMPOUND," and with the Sincerely and gratefully yours, LUKE P. LINCOLN.

Boarding-House Keeper, 29 City .Square

JAMES GOODWIN. COMMISSION PAPER DEALER,

No. 110 John Street,

News and Printing Paper manufactured to order at the shortest notice. MUR RAY HILL

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR POOR BOYS AND GIRLS, GERMAN, AMERICAN AND OTHERS S. E. cor. of 9th Avenue & 50th Street. English Instruction in every branch, with Clothing and Food, are given without charge. *** Employment Office for Boys is open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Good Homes,—Trades furnished either in the City or

Country. The Principia

Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 104 William street New-York, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION. This Association is composed of gentlemen of wealth and influence, in the principal states of the Union, and is organized according to law.

The paper is owned by the Association and under ie entire control of the Trustees named in the

act of incorporation, viz.

Joseph W. Alden, REV. WM. GOODELL, REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D. It is edited by Rev. William Goodell and Rev. Geo.
3. Cheever, D. D. and published by Joseph W. Alden or the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspon

dents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS. Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, aste, the rum traffic, and kindred crimes-the application of bristian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrange nents, and aims of life ;-to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation-to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible ; our standard, the Divine taw ; our expediency, obedi

nce; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God. Any Post Master who will obtain two dollars for a new subscriber, may rotain fifty-cents of the same for his commission.

Any PRESENT SUBSCRIBER who will act as agent for the ANY PRESENT SCHEMEN WHO WHAT IS A SCHEME TO THE Principia, and canvass his or her city or town thoroughly, may retain fifty cents for commissions, for each and every new subscriber paying two dollars in advance.

FOSTAGE.—The postage on the Principia is twenty cents, per annum, or five cents per quarter in advance.

cents, per annual, or vance.

**All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscriber or not from the place where they are ordered to be sent, he will be held accounting the orders a discontinuance,

AND PAYS UP ALL THAT IS DUE.

LIABILITIES OF THOSE WHO TAKE PERIODICALS.—The law declares that any person to whom a Newspapor is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to notify the Publisher that he does not wish for it.

If papers are sent to a post-office, store, tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the post-master, express-agent, store, or tavern-keeper, is responsible. AND PAYS UP ALL THAT IS DUE. person to whom they are sent, the post-master, express-agent, store, or tavern-keeper, is responsible for the payment, until he returns the paper, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead is

G"Post Masters and others wishing to stop a paper, or change its direction, should be particular to give the name of the Post-Office to which it is estanded. VIOUSLY BEEN SENT; otherwise it cannot be

Monies in payment for the paper, may le sen mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher.

J. W. Aldes.
Box 4381. New-York.

family Miscellany.

THE HEDGE FEAST.

Where the bees and butterflies Skim the meady down, Five merry little children, Gathered from the town From dark and gloomy alleys, From sickly lanes and room Than a place of tombs.

Ragged little Johnny. Crooked little Barney-Matty with her white head Katie with sweet fancies

They have roamed the meadow. They have roamed the wood Seeking nuts and blackberries, For their pleasant food. With their nuts and blackberries And lumps of bread and cheese Now they sit at ease.

Drinking from the brooklet. Neath the hawthorn tree Fresh and bright and free-The hawthorn shook fresh odors Like a blessing down Of its leafy crown!

Plump white lambs were gathered Neath its cloven stem, And the happy children Nestled close by them; And the thrush sang loudly On the bawthorn spray, And the brooklet ever Made music on its way.

I watched unseen, oft sighing To think what simple joy Might seek in vain to buy. ow easy to be happy, Where Nature doth suffice Wealth and grandeur are not Found in Paradise.

FINISH THY WORK. Finish thy work, the time is short: The sun is in the west;
The night is coming down—till then
Think not of rest.

Yes, finish all thy work, then rest: Till then rest never; The rest prepared for thee by God

Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow, Ungird thee from thy toil: Take breath, and from each weary limb

On some celestial hill, And of the strength reviving air. Take thou thy fill.

Flaish thy work, then sit thee down

Finish thy work, then go in peace; Life's battle fought and won; ilear from the throne the Master's voice.
"Well done! well done!"

Finish thy work, then take thy harp,

Give praise to God abov Sing a new song of mighty joy

eve thanks to Him who held thee up In all thy path below, Who made thee faithful unto death, And crowns thee now. Reitich Friend.

> UNSEEN ---BY CHARLES G. AMES

How do the rivulets find their way How do the flowers know the day,

I see the germ to the sunlight reach,

And the nestlings know the old bird's speech: I do not see who is there to teach. And the stars through the trackless spaces rid

I do not see that they have a guide. He is eyes for all who is eyes for the mole; All motion goes to the rightful goal; Oh God! I can trust for the human soul.

THE STAR OF HOPE.

The rainbow shines upon the darkest cloud: The white foam dances on the blackest wave With rose and eglantine we deck the shroud,

Tis so in life! Our joyous hours may be "Like angels' visits, few and far between," Yet 'mid the clouds of care, we often see The Star of Hope in mellow lustre beam.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Napoleon the Third espoused the daughter of the Countess de Montijo, as a matter of profound policy. When he was first attracted y her beauty and grace, he endeavored vainly to make her his mistress. To all his inducements and promises, she turned a deaf ear. Her obstinacy inflamed into a deeper and, at last, Napoleon began seriously to consider the advantages and disadvantages of a union with the Spanish demoiselle.

He reviewed the career of the Great Napoleon, and marked the success which had attended his spouse Josephine; how she had won adherents to her husband's cause, by her grace and beauty; how those haughty and noble families, which had obstinately held aloof from the splendid Adventurer, gave way before the fascinations of the lovely, accomplished Josephine, and finally ranged themelves among the supporters of the Emperor. He reflected upon the fact that all his endeavors to obtain a consort among the princely families of Europe had utterly failed; and then he said to himself, "I will make this beautiful woman my Empress; she shall share my throne. Her influence shall be firmly established; her amiable and gentle rule shall be felt throughout France, and will go far to

strengthen my power."
So the Emperor espoused Mademoiselle de Montijo, after having won the sympathies of the people for this union by issuing a proclamation to them, asserting he, their Emperor, "wished to enjoy the privilege which they, one and all, possessed—that is, to marry the woman of his choice." He dwelt upon the fact that his councilors desired him to espouse he was about to marry, and he appealed to a nous!" Every man, woman and child presthe people to support him in his course. He knew beforehand how unanimous would be their verdict in his favor.

Then began Eugenie's reign, as the dispenser of all the court charities, and doer of all kindly actions. Through her were obtained all pardons; by her intercessions, amnesties were proclaimed; she erected hospitals, endowed asylums, and founded institutions for the education of the poorer classes. She requested and obtained sums to build churches and cathedrals. She procured grants from the Government, for the building of branch the Government but assum
There lived in the sanctuary.

There lived in the sanctuary.

There lived in this region, some years since, to gain the rapid succession of victories which the gain the rapid suc kindly actions. Through her were obtained quested and obtained sums to build churches and obtained sums to build churches and obtained sums to build churches and adotatined sums to build churches. She was to govern absolutely, in sakenee; to preside at councils of ministers; billity and sweetness of deportment but assumble to a soccasion required?

Should Napoleon be suddenly deprived of life, and Eugenie be thus made Regente, the world will witness strange deeds. It will see that here are expressed pot.

Poor "Crutchy" was now the hero of the sanctuary.

Should Napoleon be suddenly deprived of life, and Eugenie be thus made Regente, the world will witness strange deeds. It will see that here are expressed pot.

Poor "Crutchy" was now the hero of the sanctuary.

Should Napoleon be suddenly deprived of life, and Eugenie be thus made Regente, the world will witness strange deeds. It will see that here are expressed pot.

Poor "Crutchy" was now the hero of the sanctuary.

Poor "Crutchy" was only if the teacher came to his desk to take him by the hand, and ask God's blessing on him, while the tears ran down his face. The world will witness strange deeds. It will see the post of the sanctuary.

Poor "Crutchy" was now the hero of the barley haves, when farm hely was searce, blink here with a seat in the "all kirk" was empty to the eacher came to his desk to take him by the hand, and ask God's blessing on him, while the tears ran down him, while the tears ran down

all the operas, went to all the theatres. She entered upon an unceasing round of gayeties. self in antagonism with her husband. She did not falter for a moment. Giddy with power, —Geneva Gazette.

court, as well as the grand officers of her own and the Emperor's household, should give stand; and then began a struggle between the grand entertainments, and Paris forthwith rushed madly into dissipation. The Empress

In her excitement, she pushed herself so far

ed in her power. people, and he determined that he would exnibit her to those of his subjects who had not vet seen her. So he made a grand tour through the Northern Provinces of the Empire, and was received—himself and his spouse manner. The success of this voyage caused grander scale of magnificence. He determined to visit Brittany, that stronghold of legitimacy, where the people were in the habit of shouting "Vive Henry V," and where the men all wore white cockades. For months before the tour began, the Prefects throughout Brittany were instructed to make known the most crying necessities of their departments, and these necessities were, in the name of the Empress, fully satisfied. At length, the date chosen for the Imperial voyage, arrived, and, on a bright summer morning, their Majesties, with a magnificent suite, left Paris for Cherbourg, from whence they were to sail for

Napoleon had insisted upon a visit from Queen Victoria, at Cherbourg, and she duly came to give eclat to the ceremonies which took place at that town. Eugenie was seen out France that the Emperor and his spouse not always be outdone by him. Poor James upon that occasion, riding in the same grand ugly, and unsympathetic, did England's Queen cal organization, to assist her plans. She look, when seated beside Eugenie, who, in a was and is a determined and energetic ally of sigh. He could not run. He needed not to most becoming and tasteful toilet, was the the Pope, and for him she plotted and worked be told it in jokes; he knew it too well. He I thought I had rarely beheld a greater dowdy than Victoria, as she appeared that day. She wore a white dress, trimmed with light blue ribbons, a green scarf, and a bright pink parasol; while, to add to the unpicturesque effect of this agglomeration of colors, the ribbons of her bonnet (almost too small and too unshapely a thing to be called by that name) were a dark uncertain brown. No Frenchwoman would ever appear in such a guise.

From Cherbourg to Brest, the Imperial party was transported on the magnificent war (which lasted twenty-four hours) three de- to Pius IX. crees, granting increased pay, promotions, and other favors to French seamen, were signaled to the escorts of the vessel bearing their Majesties, and these decrees, it was specially anthis fact was known over all France. I had from personal observation. The stay at Brest was a continued ovation. Hundreds of the prison, were liberated by intercession of Her Majesty. Others had the term of their imprisonment shortened. On all sides, rose loud and sincere praises of Eugenie.

Then began the trip into Brittany. The But this in an Imperial manner, in gala car- pamphlets which, from time to time, have ap- treat him so unkindly. But he cherished no pire, and resplendent with gold, satin, and tany was well chosen. The inhabitants of the province are superstitious to a degree, and all over Brittany you find sacred caves, fountains, churches erected upon consecrated spots, placformed, as the peasants inform you, with great earnestness and sincerity. To the most re-nowned of these venerated spots their Majesties were to make a pilgrimage. The Prefects had, long before the cate of the tour, informed the Bretons that the Empress was coming to the shrine of St. Anne d'Auray, to pray for the future welfare and prosperity of her only child, the Prince Imperial, and all the hearts of Brittany's mothers beat in unison with the Empress' proclaimed desire. Her cause was thus half won, ere she entered the province. At eight in the morning of a bright sunshiny day, the Imperial cortege left Brest. Ere it had proceeded a league from the city, a swarm of Breton peasants, in their picturesque holiday attire, mounted on the sturdy ponies of that region, had formed an escort to their Majesties, and, at the top of their horses' speed, they raced on beside the dashing and magnificently accoutred thorough-breds, which were drawing the half hundred carriages containing the Imperial party. Lond and continued cheers rent the air, while the peasants pressed eagerly forward to gaze at the Emfeeling that which had been but a caprice; press, as she leaned out of the carriage window, kissing her hand to one and all. The universal cry was, "Long live the Empress!" The Emperor was overlooked; all eyes were bent upon the beautiful woman, whose face was suffused with a glow of pleased surprise,

> The service at St. Anne d'Auray was a most impressive one. The Archbishop went through the grand ceremonies of the Catholic Church in the open space in front of the little building dedicated to St. Anne. The church itself never could have contained one tenth the people assembled to witness that mass. Over one hundred thousand Bretons, men, women, and children, were kneeling there in profound and sincere worship. As the venerable prelate called upon the Almighty to bless and preserve the Empress and her son, a murmur of heart-felt assent swept through the assembled crowd. At the termination of the mass, drums rolled, trumpets sounded, swords clanged, while the loud booming of cannon lent additional solemnity to this stirring scene. was gazing with wonder at the recipients of all this incense, was reflecting with admiration on the grandeur of their position, when suddenly I observed a gleam of uncontrollable oy and satisfaction flit across the usually calm features of the Emperor. "See! see!" said he, grasping the arm of his wife; "ils soni tanny was won to Napoleon, and all through the power and influence of his gentle consort's

loveliness and beauty. Years passed by, and Eugenie rose in popularity and influence. Then came the Italian campaign; and ere Napoleon III. left France campaign; and ere Napo

incomprehensible policy, his apparent hostility Empress; but the madly-extravagant, bigoted, Guy's father sent him a pair of the nicest quency in the bud, and took the case into his Eugenie. Her hold upon the people, as a benevolent sovereign, was firmly fixed; she lim enemies on each side; and, in a moment of the limit of the l was now to appear in another light. It was of anger and annoyance, he determined he rumored that the trades which depend upon | would put down the power of the elergy in the bean monde for patronage, were languish France. When this design became apparent, to retire at sundown: ing. The Empress expressed her determina- the priests flocked around Eugenie; they betion to come to their aid; and she at once be- sought her aid and influence; they obtained go to roost at that time." gan a series of grand court balls, of state con- both. She pronounced her sympathies in certs, of dinners of ceremony. She attended favor of the Church, and at once found her- hen always goes with them."

She requested that all the ministers of the placed high on the pedestal he had so dili-

and, like a true woman, she delightedly revel- I did not prevent her leaving France-"les conwent, unbidden.

debted. Not even the most wealthy of them it of nicknaming James "Crutchy," and "makcould, by a sacrifice of all they possess, pay a ing fun," as he called it, at his expense. He tithe of their debts. The Empress intrigued against M. Fould, until, offended beyond ing out, "Now see if I can catch a greyhound!"

was but as oil poured upon the flames. She bring out a hearty laugh, by insisting that it grew more and more arrogant and meddle- was "Crutchy," and then declare that he some, and it became known at large through- would have a pair of crutches, that he might were at variance upon all political questions, would faintly smile at this, but, for all that, it state carriage with Victoria; and plain, and and that she was raising up a party, a politi- stirred the great deep of sorrow in his heart, very impersonification of imperial loveliness. with an energy worthy of any cause. She saw the other boys run, while he sat apart sent him vast sums of money, obtained from smitten, palsied, wondering what the delight irregular sources; she collected from her ad- of running might be, when it was so painfu herents and surrounders all they could give for him even to walk. Debarred as he was, her; caused contributions to be exacted from from nearly all the pleasures of childhood, and even the servants in the Imperial household; loaded down with pain instead, it was some and, at last, when she had exhausted all her times hard for him to be patient and say, "It means, she pledged to the old Duke of Bruns- is well, for thou, O God, hast done it. Thou wick-a monomaniae upon the subject of pos- who dost not willingly afflict the children of sessing diamonds-the jewels which the great men! Good when Thou givest, supremely good cities of France, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, when Thou deniest!" woman would ever appear in such a guise. The contrast was immensely in favor of Eugenie, and the proud French people shouted to her, on the occasion of her marriage to Napirits, he played a very mean trick upon James. James was bending over his desk, hard at work at his sams; his crutches were erown property, but, in her overzeal and religious enthusiasm, largely spiced with a spirit leaning against his chair. Guy obtained per of opposition to her husband's wishes, she steamer La Bretagne. During the voyage, sold those jewels, and sent the sums obtained his lessons, and, while standing by him, en

Her old antagonist, M. Fould, has been reance, Fould is once more in direct opposition James to take his place in the class for recitanounced, were issued by the Emperor, at the request of the Empress Eagenie. The Impleads and menaces, but prayers and threats them under his arms—a scream of anguish, perial couple had scarcely landed at Brest, ere are alike ineffectual. The palace of the and he sinks back into his chair, pale and Elysees, which their Majesties are to occupy trembling. What a commotion then! "What's the good fortune to accompany the Imperial next year, has just been renovated. The the matter?" "who did it?" is asked on every party on this tour, and speak of these matters apartments destined for the Empress were hand. Some look terrified, some pitiful, others magnificent. She found them insufficiently so, smile, and try to find something amusing in and has caused changes, and ordered addition- the scene. Guy looks very sage and sober, miserable inmates of the Bagne, that dreaded al decorations, which will cost millions upon and tries to enjoy the matter, but the fun is millions.

country was unprovided with railroads, and de la Guerroniere, a Senator of the Empire, citement, the object of so much attention, and their Majesties and suite traveled by post. and famous as the reputed author of numerous still more at the thought that any one would peared in Paris, and which were, rumor says, conceived by the Emperor Napoleon, and afterward, he involuntarily shrank at his apwritten by His Majesty, but attributed, by common consent, to La Guerroniere. I can Not far from the school-house, was a river, explain the real nature of the transactions in question. The Emperor sketched out the boys were accustomed to slide and skate upon duestion. The Emperor sketched out the brochures, and then M. de la Guerroniere edited the notes given him by His Majesty. This personage was appointed Chief of the "Bureau de la Presse;" that is, he was the controlling power over the Paris journals. When M. de Persigny was named Minister of When M. de Persigny was named Minister of the shore, but Guy Sandford, full of excitement and reckless even to fool-hardiness, other, they became involved in a law-suit, which is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit in the shore involved in a law-suit, when it is the shore involved in a law-suit in the shore in the shore involved in a law-suit in the shore in the M. de la Guerroniere; he has been a journalist, has always dabbled in literature, and he bethought him of a grand expedient. He lic Church. The idea pleased Her Majesty. She furnished two millions of francs to start the enterprise, and she then demanded from the Minister of the Interior, De Persigny, permission for La Guerroniere to commence

the immediate publication of the journal. The Minister sought the Emperor's advice, and was ordered to refuse the required favor. This incensed the Empress, who made several ineffectual attempts to change his Majesty's decision. La Guerroniere was not to be beaten in this manner, however; he suggested to
the Empress that her journal should be established in Brussels. She caught at the idea,

a relief to all! How could they express their

began, and, and move himself to keep his
hold, and move himself to the main ice, and, at
last, was safe upon it. O, what a joy! What
a Christian? Why should he come and ask
my forgiveness? If religion will humble such and announced her determination to her husband, who saw that further opposition was each one teiling what he saw and did, and useless, and, at length, gave way, and allowed how he felt, in the loudest and most earnest the journal to appear in Paris. For it to have tones, and then they all united in glorifying been carried on, out of the Empire, would have been to expose to the world the antagonism which exists between their Majesties.

The change of character which is so notica- rahs with a will. on dead of the control of the contro

Aunt E. was trying to persuade little Eddy

"You see, my dear, how the little chickens "Yes, aunty," replied Eddy, "but the old

Aunty tried no more arguments with him.

From the Congregationalist, "POOR CRUTCHY."

James was a poor boy, who had lost the use of his lower limbs, and had hard work to set the example of dressing with hitherto un- athwart the plans of Napoleon as to cause se- walk, even with the help of two crutches. He attempted splendor; and, from that day to rious outbreaks between them. On one occa- was cut off from nearly all work and play, and this, the trades above referred to have had no complaint to make, as regards lack of employment. Eugenie became the undoubted, her husbana's consent-in direct opposition, in and humble, and this made his misfortune the the unrivalled Empress of Fashion's realm, fact, to his wishes-but still she went. He more depressing, for he often feared that he was a burden to them. But he was a good renances" would have suffered thereby, and the boy, and tried to keep up a brave heart. He Napoleon found his Empress fully and ably aiding to establish his hold upon the French in the Imperial household. Eugenie remained slowly hobbled his mile and a half to school, through all kinds of weather, for he thought absent some weeks, and then returned, as she that if he could get a good education, it would help him to be useful, he might, perhaps, some

About this time, the affairs of the country | time get a situation as clerk, or book-keeper, became much embarrassed, and M. Fould, the or teacher. But his hope was less than his Emperor's Minister of State, and most devot- perseverance, and he was often down-hearted -with their retinue, in the most enthusiastic | ed adherent, advised the strictest economy in | and sad. He greatly needed pity and help the court expenses. The Empress took um- and cacouragement from others; but he did Napoleon to undertake another, but on a nach | brage at this, and forthwith launched into not always get them. such extravagance as frightened even the Em- In the same school with him, was a large, peror himself. He remonstrated; all in vain. strong, healthy boy, of nearly the same age Not only did Eugenie continue her reckless named Guy Sandford. His father was rich course, but she became exacting upon the sub- and he was greatly indulged. He was always ject of all those who belonged to the court hopeful and daring, and full of high spirits, imitating her example. From that day to quite the opposite of James. He was so full this, the boundless extravagance of her en- of gaiety, and so bent on mirth, that he was tourage has surpassed all precedent, and now quite thoughtless of the feelings of others, and the courtiers, one and all, are irretrievably in- sometimes even cruel. He had a wicked hab-

measure, he resigned his post.

This success did not satisfy Her Majesty; it best runner among the boys, he would often

mission of the teacher to speak with him about gaged in talk, cunningly contrived to insert some bent pins in the worn arm-pieces o called to office, by the Emperor, who is aware James' crutches, so that the points projected of his great worth, and, as Minister of Fin- above the surface. The time soon came for not what he expected. It does not pay; and Some time since, the Empress founded a he begins to dread his punishment. Poor journal in Paris, which is recognized as Her James! how he suffered! not only from the Majesty's organ. I refer to La France, a extreme torture of the moment, but from emdaily paper, edited by the notorious Vicomte barrassment at being the cause of so much ex-

resentment toward Guy, though, for some time

first one, and then the other, toward the boys who are hastening for them, and sinks down alone in the snow, by the wayside.

It was a good thought. The crutches were in season. As Guy again rose to the surface, they were stretched out to him. With a des perate effort, he seized one of them, but the ice on which it rested and was held, broke and it was lost. He seized the other, the ice beneath it was stronger, and, cold and freez- was solved, when they learned that their gladness? For a moment, all was confusion Crutchy forever!" and the boys gave the hur-

had to choke from his emotion, before he could say, "I've long wanted to tell you, written: "The prayers of this church are re-James, how mean I've thought it was in me | quested for Donald Grant." The minister to stick those pins in your crutches, and I was taken by surprise, not having heard of

e more of a man hereafter."

If y pew was tenantless in the morning. After Guy was learning, from James, how excelbe more of a man hereafter." lent is the Great Master's command, "Render | Grant, but none could tell his neighbor; and omize the postage.

P. H. P.

KEY. Two brothers, Englishmen, were once traveling on foot from Dondra Head, the south. race. But scarcely had the sun begun to ern extremity of the Island of Ceylon, towards gem the dewey heather, when above the whet-Candy, in the Interior, about one bundred and twenty miles northward. They started voice of Sandy Graham, the village blackupon their journey very early in the morning, smith. and expected to accomplish it in three or four days, though, as the sun is so exceedingly warm in that country, they intended to rest during the heat of the day, under the shade of the many broad leaved palm trees that grew by the side of the road.

younger stopped, and, gazing inquiringly around, said, "I surely heard a cry, Robert, as if some one were hurt. Let us look and see what it can be," he added, as a low moan now distinctly reached their ears. It proceedon their right hand.

The brothers sprang hastily, but cautiously, orward, and searched carefully around, till, at ast, the elder exclaimed, laughing, "Here it , Arthur, come and see;" and, as his brother urned toward him, he pointed to a monkey, who, having fallen from one of the overhangig branches of the fruit trees, had burt him-

elf very severely.
"Poor fellow!" said Arthur; and, taking im up, he tore a strip from his handkerchief, and bound the wounded limb, and turned to resume his journey, with the monkey in his arms. "You surely," said Robert, "do not intend to take that disgusting animal as your ompanion to Candy?" "Do you think," reolied Arthur, "that I would leave this poor elpless creature to die of his wound? No, shall be my companion until he is cured, nd then he may return as soon as he likes to is home in the forest."

The two brothers traveled on their way, hough the elder could not sometimes refrain rom joking the other about his "companion." They had journeyed two days, and were about ball way from the place of their destination, when the heat became exceedingly oppressive, and the numerous springs which had heretofore flowed along the line of the road, became dried up, and they began to suffer from want and girls will pay attention to what he says: of water. Their strength was failing; they felt as if they could proceed no further; and, ed and parched with thirst.

with a groan.

ves towards Heaven. Suddenly the monkey, who was resting at oad, as if he were searching for something. At last, he returned, and, seizing Arthur by the arm, endeavored to draw him along with some sick soldier say, "God bless that dear

"How strangely he acts!" said the young nan; "what can he have found?" and, summing all his strength, he arose and followed

When he reached the spot, what met his abundance, was the silky,downy pitcher-plant, or monkey-cup, so called on account of its be ng sought after by those animals for the purse of quenching their thirst. The flower is the shape of a cup, about six inches in th, and one and a half in diameter. It is hed with a lid, which opens and shuts with the change of weather, and is filled with pure water, a secretion from the plant.

The two brothers drank of the water, and were refreshed; and, when they at last reached friends how the monkey had been the means

the Interior, he entered into a strict investigation of the different departments depending who left the ice. "No danger! don't be cowited a spirit of rancor towards each other. Afupon that office, the "Bureau de la Presse" ards!" he shouted. Crack! crack! and Guy being among the number. The transactions of M. de la Guerroniere were deemed irregucian save him? What can be done? God ing to the influences of the gospel, he became lar by Persigny, and he complained to the Emperor, who told him to dismiss the Vicomte. This was done, and then His Majesty appointed him to the Senate. This did not satisfy near to the edge of the ice as they dare, and the desirous of reconciliation and friendship with his neighbor. With a trembling heart, he hand, boys," he screams. The boys creep as the door of the man he had offended him to the Senate. This did not satisfy near to the edge of the ice as they dare, and reach out their hands. "Stretch out farther," years. Not suspecting who it was, his neighbor invited him in. He went in, took his seat, wished to continue this career. He demanded breaking ice, and again he sibks.

ed periosision from His Majesty to found a new paper. This was refused, and then he ing his way towards his home, on the road by the river bank. He sees the alarm and con- ed his high ground. "I always knew you persuaded the Empress Eugenie to patronize sternation of the boys, hears Guy's screams.
a journal which should be her organ, and, as a natural consequence, the organ of the Catholic Church. The idea placed Her Maintenance of the Catholic Church. The idea placed Her Maintenance of the Catholic Church and the Catholic reply given to him. He again confessed his wrong, asked the pardon of the neighbor, expressed a hope that the Divine Being would "Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparreply given to him. He again confessed his pressed a hope that the Divine Being would lorgive him, and added, "We have been actuated by a wrong spirit, and we shall be afraid to meet each other at the bar of God, where we must soon appear." The other be-

came a little softened, and they parted. The family, when left to themselves, were filled with astonishment. But the mystery a man, it is surely a great thing. He said, 'We shall be afraid to meet each other at the bar of God." Such reflections as these, with a coasciousness of his own ill-conduct, occasioned him great distress for several days At length, he could smother his feelings no longer-he took his hat, and went to see his once hated neighbor. As he entered the door. he received a cordial welcome; they took each other by the hand, and burst into tears. He said, "You came to ask my forgiveness, the

In the afternoon, when the pastor entered ask your forgiveness. Shake hands with me his illness, but remembered, as also did the now, James, and help me to forget it, and I'll people when the note was read, that his fami-

unto none evil for evil, but follow that which all decided that some sudden illness had THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME brought this request directly from the family.

The Sabbath passed, and Donald, refreshed SINGULAR SAGACITY OF A MON- by many hours of sleep, and by the sweet breeze and the holy calm of his native hills, rose on Monday, like a strong man to run a ting of the sickle, he heard the stentorian "Hoot man, and are ye at it this early, af-

ter the deathly illness o' yesterday?" It was in vain that Donald protested he had never been better. Sandy declared that he was out of his head, and ought to be taken back to bed-he could see by the color of his They had traveled some distance, when the face there was a high fever on him!

While yet he was speaking, they were joined by Duncan McIvor and Malcolm Sterling, COAL two large-hearted neighbors, coming to sympathize in Donald's affliction, and to proffer their aid in reaping his barley; and before any Anth'e 2,000 fb 8 50 Gata (in bond). - \$2 6-85 ed from a group of cocoa-nut trees that grew explanation could be made of the puzzling matter, the loving old minister, staff in hand, had arrived with the oil of consolation. Donald persisted in saying he was never

more hearty; when the pastor asked, "Why, then, mon, did ye forsake your seat in God's house, and implore the prayers of his people?" "Aweel, aweel, then," replied Donald, in amazement, "I was awa' fra the kirk wi' the aching o' my limbs fro' the week's work, but

I asked prayers o' no mon alive!" The joke was perceived, and the pastor reminded Donald that the man who absented himself from God's house, for no better reason than his, ought to ask prayers, if he didn't! Donald Grant lost more time in entertaining the many who came to enquire for him, on Monday, than he had gained by resting on the Sabbath; but he learned a lesson he did not forget. The barley barvest never kept him at home again, on the Sabbath.

Should it be taken for granted that sickness afflicted the families of all who absent themselves from our churches, we should have a long list of names to be prayed for .- Watchman and Reflector.

ATTENTION, BOYS AND GIRLS. The Chaplain of the Thirty-seventh Indiana regiment writes thus to a friend. Little boys

"I wish I could multiply myself into a committee of about five hundred thousand. I on the morning of the fourth day, when with- would go to every bright-eyed little patriot in n about thirty miles of Candy, both brothers | the land, and I'd take him by the hand, and ank down at the foot of a palm tree, exhaust- I'd tell that little boy that I wanted that litd and parched with thirst. tle hand to pick and dry one quart of black-"Must we die here?" exclaimed Robert, berries for the soldiers; then I'd tell that little girl that that little hand must pick and "Trust in God," replied Arthur, raising his dry a quart of cherries or plums, and that she must make a little bag for the plums or cherries, and one for her brother's berries, and s side, sprang up, and ran eagerly along the that they must put their names on the parcel, and send it to the Commission; and then, although they may not hear it, God will hear

Near Cleveland, lives a hale and hearty man, whose wife says he is possessed of the most sensitive feelings, and, in proof of which, she states that when she goes into the yard, delighted eyes? There, growing in luxuriant and saws wood for half a day, he sits by the fire, with tears in his eyes.

> Weak doses of wash-boards are now recommended by physicians, for young ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way, may be cured by a strong preparation of wood-saw.

Advertisements.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The SPEECHES and LECTURES of this great orator and fine writer are now ready for prompt answer to orders. It will be in the best style of Ameriswer to orders. It will be in the best style of American workmanship—from the Cambridge University
Press; printed on fine tinted paper; bound in rich maroon vellum, and illustrated with a striking likeness of Mr. Phillips, on steel, by a distinguished artist. It will be in crown octavo, of at least 500 pages.

Price \$2. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. It will not be in the book trade. Orders promptly answered by the subscriber, Agent of the Principia, 12 Tremont street, Boston.

GEO, W. Light, Agent.

Broadbad as above, by mail, Helper's Impendity

Tartaric Acid. ... 53 6-21

Suppl. 9,dib. ... 24 6-21

Suppl. 9,dib. ... 25 6-25

What I to be sent of the large of the price in the book trade. Orders promptly answered by the subscriber, Agent of the Principia, 12 Tremont street, Boston.

GEO, W. Light, Agent.

Suppl. 9,dib. ... 28 6-31

Suppl. 9,dib. ... 28 6-31

What I to be sent of the large of the lar

Woodward's Hints for the Youn, in relation to body Vined size. — 15 & — What 1 to and mind. The safest and have repaired for the Young the South South

and mind. The safest and best work on Secret Vice. Bound 25cts, paper 12cts. LIGHT'S Keep Cool, Go-ahead, and other Poems. Bound 24cts; paper 12cts. Recommended by Wendell Phillips and other good critics.

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IM-A PROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS are built of the best and most thor-

oughly seasoned materials. The tone is deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano war-ranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700. TE-11MONIALS.

ison with the fluest made anywhere,"- [Home Jourom \$175 to 225. Second-hand Pianos from \$40 to FLAX-

"Their origin, elements, mission, responsibilities du-ties and destinies."—A Discourse by WM, Goodell, (Pub-lished in the Principia of Dec. 7) is now on sale in Tractform at our office, in packages only,—as follows:

mail, and to one address, in packages as above, to econ NICHOLSON, PRINTER, 104 WILLIAM ST., N.Y.

OF SLAVEHOLDING,

Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scripture By Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans. For Sale at the Office of the Principia, 104 William reet, New York. Price \$1. Postage 23 cents.

PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRINCIPIA ASHES—
Pot.Let srt 100fb 6 874 9—
Pot.Let srt 100fb 6 874 9—
Sanduan, — 224 9—
Savanilla, etc. — 10
Savanilla, etc Liv. Orr'1..... 10 25 @ - | Bark, dry 1 00 @-1.15 HOIS-DUTY. 15 7 ct. ad w

COPPER—

Shet gobr. 4-4. — 14 — 25 — 25 — 35 het gobr. 4-4. — 16 — 25 — 35 het gobr. 4-4. — 16 — 25 — 35 het gobr. 4-4. — 26 — 25 — 36 hit.4-4. — 26 — 36 h

NAVAL SPORTS-

r.Western F B. 51 &-- Eeph. ref. bi ch-chnessee &-- Lard Oil, S & W - 85 Cod 78 Sc24 @ 5.75 Ref ve - 25 G - 1 ewt. 5 624 @ 5 75
ry Scale. 5 124 @ 3 574
extent Cod. 4.25 @ 4 624
nekeral, No. 1 11.75 @ timob. c. Stan 4

| Fig. 25 | Fig. 25 | Fig. 25 | Fig. 26 | Fig. 27 | Fig.

ed the postage money, as well as the price of the publications.

**The well have no books, pamphlets, or tracts for sale, except those advertised above, and it is not convenient for us to receive orders for any others.

The NATIONALITIES.

"Their origin, elements, mission, responsibilities distincted in the Principle of Dec. 7) is now on sale in Tractform at our office, in packages only, as follows:

Tractform at our office, in packages only, as follows:

**The National Action of the publication of

By mail, postage prepaid, | Delivered at the Office. | 1111525 | African Liw | 20 | 12 cts, | 10 | 12 cts, | 10